

THE
AJMER CODE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE
AJMER CODE:

CONTAINING THE UNREPEALED

ENACTMENTS LOCALLY IN FORCE IN AJMER-MERWARA ;

WITH

AN APPENDIX CONSISTING OF A LIST OF THE ENACTMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN
DECLARED IN FORCE IN, OR EXTENDED TO, AJMER-MERWARA BY
NOTIFICATION UNDER THE SCHEDULED DISTRICTS ACT, 1874 :

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE AND AN INDEX.

THIRD EDITION

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PREFACE.

THIS, the third edition of the Ajmer Code, consists of the local enactments in force in Ajmer-Merwara. As in the previous local Codes prepared in the Legislative Department, it has been arranged in parts according to classes of enactments. The first part contains the Bengal Regulations in force in Ajmer-Merwara, in Part II are printed such of the Acts passed by the Governor General in Council as are in force there but are not of general application throughout British India, and in Part III are given the Regulations which have been made specially for the Province under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3). In a separate appendix a statement is set out in which will be found a list of such enactments as have been applied or extended to Ajmer-Merwara by notifications issued under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874).

The Acts of the Governor General in Council which apply to Ajmer-Merwara in common with the rest of British India are printed in the volumes of General Acts published by the Legislative Department.

2. A chronological Table of all the enactments now in force in Ajmer-Merwara is prefixed to the volume. In this table the Bengal Regulations are shown (col. 4) as affected by legislation passed subsequent to the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877). It is in virtue of this Regulation that the Bengal Regulations now in operation there are in force in Ajmer-Merwara; that is, the Bengal Regulations as they stood on the statute book at the time Regulation III of 1877 became law. The enactments by which they were affected prior to that Regulation are however referred to in the footnotes printed *in loco* in the body of the Code. An Index has been added at the end of the volume.

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PART I—BENGAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN AJMER. MIRWARA

Year	No	Subject	How affected by Reg. 3 of 1877 or by legislation subsequent to that Regulation	Page
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1801	X	The Bengal State Officers Regulation, 1804	Rep in part, Act 12 of 1891	3
1806	XI	The Bengal Troops Transport and Travellers Assistance Regulation, 1806, ss 2 to 6, 8	Rep in part, Act 12 of 1891, and amended, Act 6 of 1897 Amended, Reg. 3 of 1877	4
1810	XIV		ended,	10
1812	XI	The Bengal Foreign Immigrants Regulation, 1812	Amended, Act 6 of 1897 13 of 1898 1 of 1903 Reg. 3 of 1877	11
1818	III	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818	Rep in part, Act 1 of 1903 Amended, Act 12 of 1891	17
1825	VI	The Bengal Troops Transport Regulation 1825	Rep in part, Act 1 of 1903 Amended, Reg. 3 of 1877	20
1827	V	The Bengal Attached Estates Regulation 1827	Rep in part and amended Act 1 of 1903 Amended, Reg. 3 of 1877	22

These Regulations were declared in force by Reg. III of 1877, s. 2, in force p. 203
 These titles were given by the Repealing and Amending Act 1937 (V of 1897) of the Act, s. 4, VI.
 This title was given by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903) of the Act, s. 4, VI.

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Year.	No.	Subject.	Repeals and Amendments affecting Ajmer-Merwara.	Page.
1856	XX	1 The Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856.	Rep. in part, Act 14 of 1870; Act 10 of 1872, and amended, Act 22 of 1871; Act 12 of 1891; Rep., locally, Reg. V of 1886, s. 17 (2).	27
1867	III	2 The Public Gambling Act, 1867.	Rep. in part, Act 16 of 1874; Amended, Act 12 of 1891. Act 1 of 1903.	45
1871	XXII	1 The Bengal Chankidari (Amendment) Act, 1871.	Rep. in part, Act 12 of 1891.	51
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1876	VII	1 The Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1876.	66
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¹These short titles were given by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1903.

²This short title was given by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), General Acts, Vol. VI.

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1856

Year.

THE AJMER CODE.

PART I:

BENGAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN AJMER-MERWARA.

BENGAL REGULATION V OF 1799

[3rd May, 1799.]
 A Regulation to limit the interference of the Zilla Courts of Diwani Adalat³ in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate

4 If there be more heirs than one to the estate of a person dying intestate, and they can agree amongst themselves in the appointment of a common manager, they are at liberty to take possession and the Courts of Justice are restricted from interference, without a regular complaint, as in the case of a single heir,

but if the right of succession to the estate be disputed between several claimants, one or more of whom may have taken possession, the Judge, on a regular suit being preferred by the party out of possession, shall take good and sufficient security from the party or parties in possession for his or their compliance with the judgment that may be passed in the suit, or, in default of such security being given within a reasonable period, may give possession, until the suit may be determined, to the other claimant or claimants who may be able to give such security, declaring at the same time that such possession is not in any degree to affect the right of property at issue between the parties, but to be considered merely as an administration to the

¹ Sec. 4 and 5 and 6 of Ben Reg V of 1799 were declared in force in Ajmer-Merwar by the Ajmer Laws Regulation of 1877 (III of 1877), s. 3 *infra* p. 0.
 Short title the Bengal Will and Intestacy Regulation, 1799 *see* the Regulating and Amending Act, 1807 (V of 1807) General Act, Vol VI
² The words 'and city' were repealed by the Regulating and Amending Act, 1801 (XII of 1801) General Act, Vol VI
³ The functions of the Court of Sadr Diwani Adalat are in Ajmer-Merwar discharged by the Chief Commissioner, *see* the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), s. 3 *infra*, p. 205

CO² o benefit of the heirs, who may, on investigation, be found

Year.	1856
In the event of none of the claimants to the estate of a person dying	able to give the security required by the preceding section, and willing to
succeed thereto.	in all cases wherein there may be no person authorized and willing to

re charge of the landed estate of a person deceased, the Judge within whose jurisdiction such estate may be situated (or in which the deceased may have resided, or the principal part of the estate may lie, in the event of its being situated within two or more jurisdictions) is authorized to appoint an administrator for the due cure and management of such estate, until, in the former case, the suit depending between the several claimants shall have been determined, or, in the latter case, until the legal heir to the estate, or other person entitled to receive charge thereof as executor, administrator or otherwise, shall attend and claim the same; when, if the Judge be satisfied that the claim is well founded, or if the same be established after any enquiry that may appear necessary, the administrator appointed by the Court shall deliver over the estate to him, with a full and just account of all receipts and disbursements during the period of his administration.

1 6. In all instances of an administrator being appointed under this Regulation, he is, previous to entering upon the execution of his office, to give good security for the faithful discharge of his trust in a sum proportionate to the extent thereof; and the Judge appointing him is authorized to fix for him (subject to the approbation of the Court of Sadr Diwan Adalat,² to whom a report is to be made in such instances) an adequate personal allowance to be paid out of the proceeds of the estate, and to be a percentage thereupon, after deducting the expenses of management.

BENGAL REGULATION X OF 1804.³

[14th December, 1804.]
A Regulation for declaring the powers of the Governor General in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State by the sentence of Courts-martial.

1. WHEREAS, during wars in which the British Government has been

¹ Ss. 5 and 6 are modified by Ben. Reg. V of 1827, *infra*, p. 22.
² The functions of the Court of Sadr Diwan Adalat are in Ajmer-Merwara discharged by the Chief Commissioner, see the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), Second Schedule, *infra*, p. 213.
³ Ben. Reg. X of 1804 was declared in force in Ajmer-Merwara by Reg. III of 1877, s. 3, *infra*, p. 205. Short title, the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, see the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), General Acts, Vol. VI.

engaged against certain of the Native Powers of India, certain persons owing allegiance to the British Government have borne arms in open hostility to the authority of the same, and have abetted and aided the enemy, and committed acts of violence and outrage against the said Government, and whereas it may be expedient that, subjects of the said Government,

which the British Government in India, ever, as well as during the existence of the Government, in any part of the should declare and establish aforesaid, for the safety of the lives and property of the persons owing allegiance to arms, in open hostility to the said Government, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the authority of the same, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the territories above specified,

the following Regulation has been enacted by the Governor General in Council, to be in force throughout the British territories immediately subject to the government of the Presidency of Fort William, from the date of its promulgation.

2 The Governor General in Council is hereby * * * empowered to suspend, or to direct any public authority or officer to order the suspension of, wholly or partially, the functions of the ordinary Courts of Judicature within any zila, district, city or other place, within any part of the British territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Fort William, and to establish martial-law therein, for any period of time while the British Government in India shall be engaged in war with any Native or other Power, as well as during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of the Government, in any part of the territories aforesaid,

and also to direct the immediate trial, by court-martial, of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government, either in consequence of their having been born, or of their being residents, within its territories and under its protection, who shall be taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the

The words "declared to be" were repealed by the Bengal Act and Amendment Act, 1801 (XIII of 1801) General Act, Vol VI

proceed, by land or by water, through any part of the Company's territories, the commanding officer of such detachment or corps is required to give the earliest practicable notice to the Collectors of the Revenue of the zilas through which the troops are to pass, of the probable time of their arrival within such districts respectively, together with information of the probable period of their arrival at the particular places where supplies may be required, and a specification of the supplies which will be wanted

given to Collectors and Magistrates by officers commanding detachments

The commanding officer will likewise notify to the Collectors the probable period of the arrival of the troops at the rivers or nalas intersecting their march, where boats or temporary bridges may be necessary for crossing the troops and the baggage attached to them * * * * *

3. *First*—On receiving the notification mentioned in the foregoing section, the Collector shall immediately issue the necessary orders to the landholders, farmers, tahsildars or other persons in charge of the lands through which the troops are to pass, for providing the supplies required, and for making any requisite preparations of boats or temporary bridges, or otherwise for enabling the troops to cross such rivers or nalas as may intersect their march, without any impediment or delay.

Procedure of Collector on notice.

The Collector shall at the same time depute a creditable Native officer to accompany the troops through his jurisdiction, for the purpose of aiding in procuring the necessary supplies and of facilitating the march of the troops

It shall also be the duty of such Native officer to provide the troops with whatever bearers, coolies,¹ boatmen, carts and bullocks may be indispensably necessary to enable the troops to prosecute their route

Should he experience any difficulty in the performance of this duty, he is at liberty to apply for assistance to the nearest police-officer, who is directed to afford his aid in providing the number of persons, and of carts and bullocks, required.

Police to assist in providing bearers, boatmen, carts and bullocks

Second.—The supplies furnished under the foregoing clause (including earthen pots, firewood and every article of supply) shall be paid for by the persons receiving the same at the current bazar prices of the place at which they may be provided,

Rates for supplies furnished to troops.

and all officers commanding detachments of troops or single corps marching

Commanding officers

¹ As to fine for disobeying requisition under s. 3, see s. 11, Act of 1802, infra, p. 21

to inquire into and redress complaints against persons under their command.

through any part of the Company's territories are enjoined to make immediate inquiry into any complaints which may be preferred to them by the persons furnishing such supplies or in their behalf, against any person or persons under their command, and to afford such redress to the complainants as the nature of the case may appear to require.

Certificate to be granted by commanding officer when troops are provided with boats, etc.

4. *First.*—Whenever a detachment of troops or a single corps shall be provided with boats, temporary bridges or other accommodations, by any landholder, farmer, tahsildár or other person, conformably to the orders of the Collector of the zila, for the purpose of crossing the troops and their baggage over rivers or nalas, the commanding officer of such detachment or corps will grant a certificate to the person furnishing the same, specifying the number of boats and persons employed, the burthen of each boat, and how long employed on the public service.

In instances in which temporary bridges may be constructed for the above purpose, the certificate to be granted by the commanding officer is to specify, generally, the dimensions of the bridges and the materials of which they may be composed.

Certificate to be sent to Collector with account.

Second.—The certificate mentioned in the foregoing clause shall be immediately transmitted to the Collector of the zila by the person receiving it, accompanied by a detailed account of the expense incurred for the purposes therein specified.

Account to be sent by Collector to commanding officer.

The Collector shall without delay communicate the particulars of the account to the officer commanding the detachment or corps on whose account the expense may have been incurred, who shall certify generally thereon whether the services charged for in it were performed, or shall state such exceptions as he may have to offer to any of the charges.

dorsement commanding officer.

Account and vouchers to be sent by Collector with his report to Government.

Third.—When the account above-mentioned shall be returned to the Collector, he shall certify whether the sums and rates charged in it are in his opinion reasonable and conformable to the usual rates of labour and hire in the zila; and shall transmit the account, with the vouchers and certificates relating to it, with any requisite observations thereupon, through the prescribed channel, to the¹ [Local Government].

After the account shall have undergone the examination and report prescribed for all military contingent charges, the¹ [Local Government] will pass such final order as may appear proper.

Collector may

In the meantime the Collector is empowered in such cases to pay the

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Governor General in Council" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), General Acts, Vol. VI.

amount of the charge, or such proportion of it as he may consider reasonable, ^{pay charge if reasonable} to the landholder, farmer or other person entitled thereto; inserting the amount so disbursed by him at the foot of his treasury-account, in explanation of his treasury-balance, in the mode prescribed for similar cases.

5. *First.*—Whenever a proprietor, farmer, tenant or manager of land through which any detachment or corps of the Company's troops may march, or on which they may be encamped, shall consider himself entitled to compensation for any injury sustained from the march or encampment of the troops, he shall immediately furnish the commanding officer of such troops with as accurate a statement as can be prepared of the nature and extent of the injury sustained; when the commanding officer is required to certify generally thereon whether or not the damage represented to have been sustained has been actually committed, together with his opinion respecting the justice and extent of the claim. ^{Procedure for landholders etc., sustaining injury from march or encampment.} ^{Certificate by commanding officer}

Second.—If the proprietor, farmer, tenant or manager, after receiving such certificate, shall consider himself entitled to compensation, he will be at liberty to present the statement of his claim, with the commanding officer's certificate thereon, to the Collector of the zila (either in person or by his vakil) within ten days from the date of the certificate; but no claim of this description shall be received by the Collector after the expiration of that period, unless the person preferring it shall assign good and satisfactory reason for the delay. ^{Certificate with a statement of claim to be presented to Collector within ten days.}

The Collector, on receiving a statement of damage and the commanding officer's certificate thereon within the prescribed period, or afterwards if sufficient reason be assigned for the delay, shall forthwith adopt such measures as may appear requisite to ascertain whether or not the claim be well founded; and shall report his proceedings to the Board of Revenue,¹ accompanied by his opinion on the merits of the claim, for the consideration and orders of Government.

It is, however, declared that no claim will be received, unless accompanied by the prescribed certificate of the commanding officer of the troops by whom the damage may be stated to have been committed; excepting in instances in which the claimant can show good and sufficient cause for not having obtained such certificate.

In such cases, if the Collector shall be satisfied with the cause assigned by the claimant for not having obtained the prescribed certificate, he shall transmit the petition and statement of the claimant to the officer commanding the troops by whom the damage may be stated to have been committed, and shall

¹ The powers of the Board of Revenue are in Ajmer Verwana exercised by the Chief Commissioner, see the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), Second Schedule, *infra*, p. 213.

wait his reply thereto previously to determining whether or not the claim be entitled to investigation.

Procedure by
Magistrate
on receiving
notice men-
tioned in
section 2.

6. Immediately on receiving the notification mentioned in section 2, the Magistrate shall transmit orders to the several police-daroghas, or other local officers of the police through whose jurisdiction the troops are to pass, to afford every assistance in their power to facilitate the march of the troops through their respective jurisdictions; and to co-operate, as far as necessary, with the person deputed on the part of the Collector in procuring the requisite supplies, as well as in adjusting any disputes which may arise respecting the prices of the articles furnished, and in preventing any alarm to the inhabitants of the country.

Police em-
powered, in
cases of
necessity, to
assist travel-
lers in prose-
cuting their
route.

8. Whenever any military officer, not commanding nor proceeding with a corps or detachment of troops, or any other person (whether European or Native) not restricted by Government from passing through the country, may be proceeding within any part of the Company's Provinces, either on the public service or on his private affairs, and shall be in need of assistance during his route to enable him to prosecute his journey, he shall be at liberty to apply to the nearest local officer of police, to aid him in providing any requisite bearers, *coolies*,¹ boatmen, carts or bullocks, or any necessary supplies of provisions or other articles.

Assistance
how afforded.

On receiving an application of the above nature, the police-officer to whom it may be made shall furnish the aid required, or cause it to be furnished by the proper person or persons: Provided that a sufficient number of persons who have been accustomed to act as bearers, *coolies*,¹ or boatmen, or the requisite number of carts and bullocks, not exclusively appropriated to the purposes of agriculture and occasionally let for hire, can be procured within his jurisdiction.

Persons and
carts and
bullocks not
to be em-
ployed in
furnishing
assistance.

But all police-officers are strictly forbidden, under pain of dismissal from office, * * * * *² on applications of the above nature, to compel any persons not accustomed to act as bearers, *coolies*¹ or boatmen to serve on such occasions, or to furnish a traveller, or cause him to be furnished, with bullocks or carts kept for private use and not for hire, or exclusively appropriated to the purposes of agriculture.

Persons em-
ployed to be
at liberty to

Persons so employed, and the persons in charge of carts and bullocks so provided, shall be at liberty to return from the first police-station in the next

¹ So far as it relates to *coolies*, the section does not apply to Ajmer-Merwara, see the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), s. 3, *infra*, p. 205.

² The words and figures "under the rules prescribed by Reg. V, 1804," were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), General Acts, Vol. VI.

zila through which the corps or detachment is to march, unless a voluntary engagement to the contrary may be entered into by such persons

The police-officers are further enjoined to be careful that a proper compensation for the bearers, *coolies*,¹ boatmen, carts or bullocks employed, and a just price for the provisions or other articles provided, be secured to the persons entitled thereto

For this purpose, the police-officers are authorized to adjust the rate of hire to be paid for the bearers, *coolies*,¹ boatmen, carts or bullocks required, and the price of any articles provided, as well as to demand that the whole or a part according to the circumstances of the case, be paid in advance

Should any traveller refuse to comply with the adjustment or demand so made by a police-officer, he will not be entitled to any assistance from the officers of Government under this Regulation.

return from
first police
station
Conditions of
assistance to
travellers.

BENGAL REGULATION XIX OF 1810.

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¹ So far as it relates to *coolies* the section (8) is not in force in Ajmer-Merwara, see the Ajmer Laws Regulation 1877 (111 of 1877) s 3, *infra*, p 205

BENGAL REGULATION XIX OF 1810.¹

[14th December, 1810.]

A Regulation for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of * * * *² colleges and other purposes; for the maintenance and repair of * * * *² public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of nazul property or escheats.

Preamble.

1. WHEREAS considerable endowments have been granted in land by the preceding Governments of this country, and by individuals, for the support of * * * *² colleges and for other * * * *² beneficial purposes; and whereas there are grounds to suppose that the produce of such lands is in many instances appropriated, contrary to the intentions of the donors, to the personal use of the individuals in immediate charge and possession of such endowments; and whereas it is an important duty of every Government to provide that all such endowments be applied according to the real intent and will of the grantor; and whereas it is moreover essential to provide for the maintenance and repair of * * * *² buildings which have been erected either at the expense of Government or of individuals for the use and convenience of the public, and also to establish proper rules for the custody and disposal of nazul property or escheats, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the period of their promulgation throughout the Provinces immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William:

Superintend-
ence of lands
for
" of
build-
ings.

2. The general superintendence of all lands granted for the support of * * * *² colleges and for other * * * *² beneficial purposes, and of all public buildings, such as bridges, sarais, kattras and other edifices, is hereby vested in the ³ Board of Revenue * * * *⁴

Appropriation
of endow-
ments.

3. It shall be the duty of the ³ Board of Revenue * * * *⁴ to take care that all endowments made for the maintenance of establishments of the above description be duly appropriated to the purpose for which they

¹ Ben. Reg. XIX of 1810 was declared in force in Ajmer-Merwara by the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), s. 3, *infra*, p. 205.

Short title, the Bengal Charitable Endowments, Public Buildings and Escheats Regulation, 1810, *see* the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), Bengal Code, Vol. I.

² The words "mosques, Hindu temples" in the title, in s. 1 and in s. 2; the words "bridges, sarais, kattras and other" in the title and in s. 1, and the words "pious and" in ss. 1 and 2 were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), s. 4.

³ The functions of the Board of Revenue are in Ajmer-Merwara discharged by the Chief Commissioner, *see* Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), Second Schedule, *infra*, p. 213.

⁴ The words "and Board of Commissioners in the several districts subject to the control of those Boards respectively" in s. 2 and the words "and Board of Commissioners" in s. 3 were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), s. 4.

(Secs 4-8)

were destined by the Government or individual by whom such endowments were granted. In like manner, it shall be the duty of [the Board of Revenue]¹ to provide, with the sanction of Government, for the due repair and maintenance of all public edifices which have been erected, either at the expense of the former or present Government or of individuals, and which either at present are or can conveniently be rendered conducive to the convenience of the community.

4. In those cases, however, in which any of the buildings in question have fallen to decay, and cannot, from that or other causes, be conveniently repaired, or are not calculated if repaired to afford any material accommodation to the public, the [Board] shall recommend that they be sold on the public account, or otherwise disposed of, as may appear most expedient.

Disposal of
ruined build-
ings.

5. Under the foregoing rules, it will of course be incumbent on the * Board of Revenue * * * * * to prevent any lands which have been granted for the support of establishments of the above description from being converted to the private use of individuals, or appropriated in any other mode contrary to the intent and will of the donor, and likewise to prevent all public edifices from being usurped by individuals and falling into the possession and exclusive use of private persons

Lands or
public edifices
not to be ap-
propriated by
individuals
for private
uses.

6 [Estimates of necessary repairs to be submitted to Government] *Reg. Ben. Reg. XVII of 1816, s. 16.*

7 The general superintendence of all nazul property or escheats is likewise hereby vested in the * Board of Revenue * * * * *, who will inform themselves fully through the channel hereafter mentioned of all property of that description, and report to Government whether it should in their opinion be sold on the public account, or in what other mode it should be disposed of

Superintend-
ence of nazul
property

8. To enable the * Board of Revenue * * * * * the better to carry into effect the duties intrusted to them by this Regulation, local agents shall be appointed in each zila subject to the authority, control and orders of * [the Board]

Appoint-
ment of local
agents.

¹ The words "the Board of Revenue" in s. 3 were substituted for "those Boards" and the word "Board" in s. 4 for the word "Boards" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903) s. 3 Bengal Code, Vol. I

1903), s. 4.

² The words "the Board" were substituted in s. 8 for the words "those Boards respectively" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903) s. 3

Collector to be *ex-officio* agent with others.

9. The Collector of the zila shall be *ex-officio* one of those agents with whom the ¹[Local Government] will unite such other public officers, whether in the civil, military or medical branch of the service, as may from time to time be judged expedient.

Agents to ascertain and report particulars of endowments, etc.;

10. Under the provisions of the present Regulation, it will of course be the duty of the agents to obtain full information from the public records, and by personal inquiries, respecting all endowments, establishments and buildings of the nature of those above described, and of all nazul property or escheats and to report to the ² Board * * * * * any instances in which they may have reason to believe that the lands or buildings are improperly appropriated; being in all cases careful not to infringe any private rights, or to occasion unnecessary trouble or vexation to individuals.

also names, etc., of present trustees or managers;

11. The said agents will further ascertain and report the names, together with other particulars, of the present trustees, managers or superintendents of the several institutions, foundations or establishments above described, whether under the designation of mutawali or any other, and by whom and under what authority appointed or elected, and whether in conformity to the special provisions of the original endowment and appropriation by the founder, or under any general rule or maxim applicable to such institutions and foundations.

and all vacancies or casualties, with full information as to pretensions of claimants.

12. The local agents will also report to the ⁴[Board of Revenue] all vacancies and casualties which may occur, with full information of all circumstances, to enable the ⁴[Board] to judge of the pretensions of the person or persons claiming the trust; particularly whether the succession have been heretofore by inheritance in the line of descent, or whether the successor have been in former instances elected, and by whom, or whether he have been nominated by the founder, or his heir or representative, or by any other individual patron of the foundation, or by any officer or representative of Government, or directly by the Government itself.

Agents to recommend fit persons in cases where nomination vests in Government.

13. In those cases in which the nomination has usually rested with the present or former Government, or with a public officer, or of right appertains to Government, in consequence of no private person being competent and entitled to make sufficient provision for the succession to the trust and management, it will be the further duty of the local agents to propose, for the

¹ The words "Local Government" were substituted for "Governor General in Council" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), Bengal Code. Vol. I.

² The functions of the Board of Revenue are in Ajmer-Merwara discharged by the Chief Commissioner, see the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), Second Schedule, *infra*, p. 213.

³ The words "to whose authority those agents are respectively subject" in s. 10 were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), s. 4, Bengal Code.

⁴ The words "Board of Revenue" and the word "Board" in s. 12 were substituted for "Superior Boards" and "Boards" respectively by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), s. 3.

(Secs. 14-16)

approval and confirmation of the ¹ [Board of Revenue] a fit person or persons for the charge of trustee or manager and superintendent, duly attending to the qualifications of the person selected, and to any special provisions of the original endowment and foundation, and to the general rules or the known usages of the country applicable to such cases

14 On the receipt of the report and information required by the preceding clause, the ² Board of Revenue * * * * * will either appoint the person or persons nominated for their approval, or will make such other provision for the trust, superintendence and management, as may be right and fit with reference to the nature and conditions of the endowment, having previously called for any requisite further information from the local agents

Chief Commissioner to appoint such persons or make other provision for trust.

15. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to preclude any individual who may conceive that he has just grounds of complaint on account of any orders which may be passed by any of the above-mentioned authorities, with respect to the appropriation of any lands or buildings of the nature of those above described, from suing, * * * * * for the recovery thereof in the regular course of law, or for compensation in damages for any loss or injury supposed to have been unduly sustained by him.

Saving of private rights

16. It is to be clearly understood that the object of the present Regulation is solely to provide for the due appropriation of lands granted for public purposes agreeably to the intent of the grantor, and not to resume any part of the produce of them for the benefit of Government.

Object of Regulation.

In like manner it is fully intended that all buildings erected by the former or present Government or by individuals for the convenience of the public should be exclusively appropriated to that purpose, with the exception of such as have fallen to decay, and cannot from that or any other cause be conveniently repaired, or which, under existing circumstances, can no longer contribute to the accommodation of the community.

¹ The words "Board of Revenue" were substituted for "Superior Board" by the Repealing and Amending Act 1903 (1 of 1903) s 3 Bengal Code Vol 1

² The functions of the Board of Revenue are in Ajmer Merwara discharged by the Chief Commissioner, see the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877) Second Schedule s 2/ra p 213

³ The words "or Board of Commissioners" in s. 14 were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act 1903 (1 of 1903) s 4 Bengal Code

⁴ The words "in the mode and form prescribed by the Regulations where Government or public officers are parties, or under the general provisions of the Regulations, if the suit be brought against a competitor or other private person," were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (1 of 1903) s 4

BENGAL REGULATION XI OF 1812.¹

[18th July, 1812.]

A Regulation to empower the [Local Government]² to order the removal of emigrants from foreign countries, and their descendants, from any place in the vicinity of the frontier of the State from which they may have emigrated; and, in certain cases, to place and detain any such persons in safe custody; and likewise to provide for the trial of emigrants and their descendants who may excite disturbances in the countries from which they may have emigrated, and of persons aiding them in the prosecution of such attempts.

Preamble.

1. WHEREAS considerable bodies of persons, being Natives of Arakan and ordinarily denominated Muggs, have from time to time emigrated from that country and established themselves in that part of the district of Chittagong which lies contiguous to the Arakan frontier;

and whereas numbers of those persons, or of their descendants, abusing the protection which had been afforded to them in the British territories, have excited disturbances and even levied war in the country of Arakan against the Government of Ava, of which State Arakan is now a dependency, and have conducted themselves in a manner manifestly tending to disturb the relations of amity which subsist between the British Government and the Government of Ava;

and whereas it is, in consequence, necessary that the ² [Local Government] should possess legal powers to remove the said bodies of emigrants and their descendants from the frontier of the territory of Arakan, or any other bodies of aliens, or their descendants, from the vicinity of the country from which they may have emigrated, and likewise to detain in confinement any of those persons, or any other individuals being Natives of foreign countries, or their descendants, for offences of the above nature actually committed by them in the territories of the State from which they may have emigrated;

and whereas it is necessary to make provision for the trial of persons committing, or aiding in the commission of, the said offences, the following rules

¹ Ben. Reg. XI of 1812 was declared in force in Ajmer-Merwara by the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), s. 3, *infra*, p. 205.

Short title, the Bengal Foreign Immigrants Regulation, 1812, see the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), General Acts, Vol. VI.

² The words "Local Government" were substituted for "Governor General in Council" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), General Acts, Vol. VI.

(Secs 2-4)

have been passed, to be in force from the period of their promulgation throughout the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William

2 Whenever the ¹[Local Government], upon due investigation, shall be satisfied that the emigrants from Arakan, or emigrants from any other State, who may have sought an asylum in the British territories, or the descendants of any of the said emigrants, shall have abused the protection afforded to them, by attempts to excite disturbances in the State from which they or their ancestors may have emigrated, it shall be competent to the ¹[Local Government] to order the removal of those persons to such other parts of the country as may be judged most convenient for their future residence

Power to order removal of emigrants to parts of country deemed convenient.

In like manner, it shall be competent to the ¹[Local Government] to order such removal, whenever ²[it] may have grounds to be satisfied that the residence of any body of aliens, or their descendants, in the vicinity of the frontier of the country from which they or their ancestors may have emigrated, is likely to cause any serious misunderstanding between that State and the British Government

3 Whenever any body of emigrants, or any individuals belonging to such body, shall be ordered to be removed from the part of the country in which they may have been established, they shall be allowed to dispose of any property which they may have acquired in such manner as they may judge proper

Emigrants allowed to dispose of property

Provided, however, that, if they shall nevertheless retain the right to any real property at the period of their actual removal, it shall be competent to the ¹[Local Government] to order such property to be sold by public auction under the superintendence of the Collector of the district

In that case, the nett proceeds of the sale shall be duly paid to the person or persons to whom the said property belonged

4 In cases in which the ¹[Local Government] may, on due inquiry and mature deliberation, be satisfied that either the preservation of the tranquillity of the British territories, or of the dominions of the allies of the British Government, or the maintenance of the relations of amity subsisting between the British Government and other States, requires that any of the leaders or other persons of the above description, who may have committed the offences mentioned in section 2 of this Regulation, should be placed and detained under restraint it shall be competent to the ¹[Local Government] to order

Power to order leaders or other emigrants to be apprehended and kept under restraint

¹ The words "Local Government" were substituted for the words "Governor General in Council" by the repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897) General Acts, Vol VI

² The word "it" was substituted for "he" by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (VIII of 1898) s. 10 Burma Code

any such persons having committed any of the said offences, but not otherwise, to be apprehended and committed to confinement at such place, and under the custody of such public officer, and detained in confinement for such time, as may be deemed by the ¹ [Local Government] necessary for the public good.

5. *First.*—Any persons of the above description, or their descendants, who, while living under the protection of the British Government, shall enter the country from which they or their ancestor may have emigrated, or any other foreign country, and shall excite, or attempt to excite disturbances in the said countries, shall be liable to be brought to trial for that offence,² and, if convicted, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment for the period of seven years.

Second.—Any persons, whether Native British subjects or aliens, who shall furnish emigrants from foreign countries with any assistance, either of men, money or arms, in prosecution of their attempts to excite disturbances in the country from which they may have emigrated, or in any other country, or shall otherwise aid such aliens in the prosecution of their criminal design, shall be liable to be brought to trial for that offence,² and, if convicted, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment for the term of seven years:

Provided, however, that if the Judge² by whom the case may be tried shall be of opinion that the punishment established by this and the preceding clause should in any instance be mitigated, he shall submit the proceedings held on the trial [to the Local Government and the Local Government shall pass such orders thereon as it may think fit]³:

Provided, moreover, that no sentence or order which may be passed on the trial of any persons under the provisions of the present Regulation shall be competent, or shall be construed, to preclude the [Local Government]¹ from the exercise of the power vested in the Government by section 4 of [this Regulation].⁴

¹ The words "Local Government" were substituted for the words "Governor General in Council" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), s. 2 (2), General Acts, Vol. VI.

² Certain words are here omitted. They were repealed by Act XVI of 1874 previous to the application of the Regulation to Ajmer-Merwara.

³ These words were substituted for the words "to the Nizamat Adalat, who will recommend to the Governor General in Council such abbreviation of the prescribed punishment as they may judge proper," by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), s. 2 (2), General Acts, Vol. VI.

⁴ "This Regulation" at the end of s. 5 was substituted for "the said Regulation" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), Bengal Code, Vol. I.

Punishment for emigrants or their descendants exciting disturbances in countries from which they emigrated.

Punishment for persons aiding or assisting in attempts to excite such disturbances.

Proviso.

BENGAL REGULATION III OF 1818.¹

[7th April 1818.]

A Regulation for the confinement of State Prisoners.

1. WHEREAS reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign Powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper ;

and whereas it is fit that in every case of the nature herein referred to, the determination to be taken should proceed immediately from the authority of the Governor General in Council ;

and whereas the ends of justice require that, when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint, otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should from time to time come under revision, and the person affected thereby should at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor General in Council all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination, or to the manner in which it may be executed ;

and whereas the ends of justice also require that due attention be paid to the health of every State prisoner confined under this Regulation, and that suitable provision be made for his support according to his rank in life and to his own wants and those of his family ;

and whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render it necessary that the estates and lands of zamindars, taluqdars and others situated within the territories dependent on the Presidency of Fort William should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the Revenue-authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding ;

and whereas it is desirable to make such legal provisions as may secure from injury the just rights and interests of individuals whose estates may be so attached under the direct authority of Government ;

¹ Ben. Reg. III of 1818 was declared in force in Ajmer-Merwara by the Ajmer Laws Regulation 1877 (III of 1877) s. 3 *infra*, p. 105

Short title, the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818, *see* s. 4 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), General Acts, Vol. VI

(Secs. 2-4.)

the Vice-President in Council has enacted the following rules, which are to take effect throughout the Provinces immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William, from the date on which they may be promulgated.

2. *First.*—When the reasons stated in the preamble of this Regulation may seem to the Governor General in Council to require that an individual should be placed under personal restraint, without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, a warrant of commitment under the authority of the Governor General in Council, and under the hand of the Chief Secretary, or of one of the Secretaries to Government, shall be issued to the officer in whose custody such person is to be placed.

Second.—The warrant¹ of commitment shall be in the following form:—

To the [*here insert the officer's designation*].

“Whereas the Governor General in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that [*here insert the State prisoner's name*] shall be placed under personal restraint at [*here insert the name of the place*]; you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person above-named into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Governor General in Council, and the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

“Fort William, the

“By order of the Governor General in Council,

“A. B., Chief Secy. to Govt.”

Third.—The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any State prisoner in any fortress, jail or other place within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

3. Every officer in whose custody any State prisoner may be placed shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, submit a report to the Governor General in Council, through the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, on the conduct, the health and the comfort of such State prisoner, in order that the Governor General in Council, may determine whether the orders for his detention shall continue in force or shall be modified.

4. *First.*—When any State prisoner is in the custody of a Zila * *²

¹ As to direction of warrant, see Act XXXIV of 1850, in General Acts, Vol. I. As to places in which a State prisoner may be confined, see *ib.*, also Act III of 1858, ss. 2 and 5, in the same volume.

² The words “or city” were repealed by s. 4 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903. (I of 1903), Bengal Code.

Proceeding
for placing
persons under
restraint as
State pri-
soners.

Form of
warrant.

Authority of
warrant.

Officers hav-
ing custody of
State prison-
ers to submit
periodical re-
ports.

State pris-
oners in

troops to cross such rivers or nalas as may intersect their march without impediment or delay, it being at the same time further directed, in the second clause of the section referred to, that the supplies so furnished shall be paid for by the persons receiving the same at the current bazar-prices of the place at which they may be provided, and that the expense incurred for crossing the troops and their baggage over rivers or nalas, after being duly ascertained, will be paid by Government,

and whereas experience has shown the necessity of enabling the Collectors or other public officers acting in that capacity to enforce their orders in the cases above-mentioned, by imposing a fine upon any landholder, tahsildar or other person in the possession or management of land, who, after receiving the requisition issued in pursuance of the section above cited, may be proved to have wilfully disobeyed or neglected the same,

the Governor General in Council has therefore enacted the following rules, to be in force as soon as promulgated in all the Provinces immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William

2 Any landholder, farmer, tahsildar or other person in the possession or management of land, who may have been duly required by a Collector of the land-revenue (or any public officer acting in that capacity), in pursuance of section 3, Regulation XI 1806,¹ to provide supplies for a body of troops about to proceed by land or water through any part of the British territories or to make preparations of boats, temporary bridges or otherwise, for enabling the troops to cross rivers or nalas intersecting their march, and after the receipt of such requisition shall wilfully disobey or neglect the same, or shall without sufficient cause fail to exert himself for the due execution of the duty so assigned to him, shall on proof of such failure, neglect or disobedience to the satisfaction of the Collector (or other officer acting in that capacity) by whom the order may have been issued, or of his successor in the same office, be liable to a fine proportionate to the defaulter's condition in life and the circumstances of the case, in such amount as the Collector or other officer, with due regard to these considerations, may judge it proper to impose, so that the fine shall not in any case exceed the sum of one thousand *3 rupees

Penalty for landholders not providing supplies for troops, &c.

3 The Collector or other officer acting in that capacity, who may exercise the powers vested in him by this Regulation, shall previously make a

Collector to make sum mary inquiry.

¹Supra p. 4.

²The word "sikka" in s. 2 was repealed by s. 4 of the repealing and Amending Act, 1803 (I of 1803), Bengal Code.

22 *Assistance to Marching Troops and to Travellers.* [1825: Ben. Reg. VI.
(Secs. 4-5.)

Management of Attached Estates. (Sec. 1.) [1827: Ben. Reg. V.

summary inquiry, in the presence of the party charged with disobeying or neglecting the order issued to him, or of his representative, if on being duly summoned he shall attend in person or by vakil for that purpose ;

if he shall fail to attend, either in person or by vakil, the summary inquiry shall be conducted *ex parte*, and the Collector shall record upon his proceedings the whole of the evidence obtained in proof of the neglect or disobedience for which a fine may be imposed.

Fine how
levied.

4. The Collector or other officer who may adjudge a fine under this Regulation shall be competent to levy the amount by the same process as is authorized for the recovery of arrears of the public revenue :

Proviso as to
appeal.

Provided that if an appeal be preferred from his decision, within six weeks from the date of it, to the ¹ Board of Revenue ² * * * * * and sufficient security be tendered for performing the judgment of the Board upon the appeal, the Collector shall stay the execution of his order for levying the fine imposed by him, until he shall receive the final order of the Board.

Petition of
appeal against
fine.

5. Appeals from the orders of Collectors or other public officers adjudging fines under this Regulation may be preferred ³ either immediately to the ² Board * or through the officer by whom the fine may have been adjudged ; and, on admission of the appeal, the whole of the proceedings in the case shall be transmitted to the Board.

Limitation of
appeal.

But no such appeal shall be receivable after the expiration of six weeks from the date of the judgment, without proof of sufficient reason for the delay, to the satisfaction of the Board ⁴ * * * * *

BENGAL REGULATION V OF 1827. ⁵

[27th December, 1827.]

A Regulation for modifying the rules at present in force for the management of estates under attachment by orders of the Courts of Justice in certain cases.

Preamble.

1. WHEREAS it is expedient in all cases of the attachment of landed

¹ The powers of the Board of Revenue are in Ajmer-Merwara exercised by the Chief Commissioner, see the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), Second Schedule, *infra*, p. 214.

² The words "in whose jurisdiction the district may be situate" in s. 4, and the word "proper" in s. 5, were repealed by s. 4 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (1 of 1903), Bengal Code.

³ Certain words are here omitted. They were repealed by Act XII of 1876 before the Regulation was applied to Ajmer-Merwara.

⁴ The words "by whom the case may be cognizable" were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (1 of 1903), Bengal Code.

⁵ Ben. Reg. V of 1827 (with the exception of certain words and figures of s. 2) was declared in force in Ajmer-Merwara by Reg. III of 1877, s. 3, *infra*, p. 205.

Short title, the Bengal Attached Estates Management Regulation, 1827, see the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), General Acts, Vol. VI.

(Secs. 2-4.)

property under orders of the Courts of Justice, that the management of the estate attached should be placed under the superintendence of the Collectors of land-revenue; the following rules have been enacted by the Governor General in Council, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

2. The rules contained in sections 5 and 6,¹ Regulation V, 1799, * * * regarding the administration and management of estates under orders of the Zila³ Courts, are hereby declared subject to the following modifications.

Modification of Regulation as to management of attached estates.

3. Whenever the Zila³ Courts may deem it just and proper, under the provisions of the [Regulation] above-mentioned, to provide for the administration or management of landed property, the Court shall issue a precept to the Collector of land-revenue of the district wherein the estate may be situated, directing him to hold the estate in attachment, and to appoint a person for the due care and management of the estate, under good and adequate security for the faithful discharge of the trust, in a sum proportionate to the extent thereof:

Issue of precept for holding estates under attachment and for appointing managers.

Provided, however, that if any person holding an interest in the estate shall be dissatisfied with the selection made by the Collector of the individual to perform the duty in question, or with the conduct of the manager at any time after his appointment, it shall be competent to such person to represent his objections to the Board of Revenue,⁵ and the Board will either confirm the manager chosen, or order the Collector to appoint another person, as on consideration of the circumstances of the case may appear reasonable and proper.

4. The precept of the Zila⁶ Court above-mentioned shall state specifically the property to be included in the attachment, and the attachment shall not be withdrawn without a further precept from the Court to that effect.

Precept to State property included in attachment.

¹ *Supra*, pp. 1 and 2

² "The powers of the Board of Revenue are in Ajmer-Merwara exercised by the Chief Commissioner, see the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), Second Schedule, *infra*, p. 214

ation was

⁴ "Regulation" in s. 3 was substituted for "several Regulations" by the repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), s. 3, Bengal Code, Vol. I.

⁵ The powers of the Board of Revenue are in Ajmer-Merwara exercised by the Chief Commissioner, see the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), Second Schedule, *infra*, p. 214

⁶ The words here omitted were repealed by Act XVI of 1874 before the Regulation was declared in force in Ajmer-Merwara.

PART II.

LOCAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL IN FORCE IN AJMER-MERWARA.

THE BENGAL CHAUKIDARI ACT, 1856.

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Returns of sale.
Costs.
45. Penalty for tax-darogah purchasing at auctions.
46. Sale of property beyond limits of town, etc.
47. All goods found on premises liable to sale.
But owner of goods to be indemnified by the defaulter.
48. Penalty for obstructing tax-darogah in execution of duty.
49. Magistrates to try complaints against tax-darogah for extortion, etc.
Penalty for extortion, etc.
Proviso.
50. Powers, duties and liabilities of chaukidars, jemadars and inspectors.
51. Chaukidars to wear badges.
52. Duties of chaukidars—
to apprehend offenders ;
to prevent nuisances ;
to give intelligence of resort of thieves ;
to examine and detain suspected persons.
53. All persons required to assist chaukidars in making arrests.
54. Chaukidars, etc., how to be paid.
55. Punishment of chaukidars for neglect of duty, etc.
56. Suspension or dismissal of police-officers.
57. Fines how to be disposed of.

SECTIONS.

58. *Repealed*

59. Control over proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner.

60. *Repealed.*

61. Interpretation of Act.

APPENDICES A to E.

ACT NO. XX OF 1856.¹

[14th November, 1856.]

An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs and bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal [*and the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh*]², It is enacted as follows:—

1. * * * * * The monthly assessment levied under Regulation XXII, 1816, and Act XV of 1837 in any city or station at the time of the passing of this Act, shall continue to be levied until the same shall be revised and altered under the provisions of this Act

2. The provisions of this Act shall have effect in all cities, stations

¹ Short title, the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856, see the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (1 of 1903) Bengal Code, Vol I

Act XX of 1856 ceases to have effect in local areas which comprise a municipality constituted under the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1893 (V of 1896) and every panchayat

1876 (XV III of 1876) Sch. II
g XXII of 1816, s. 6 of Reg. VII of
and Act XV of 1837, was repealed by the

the Bengal Chaukidari (Amendment) Act

in cities and stations, in which the said
, and in every other city, station, town,
Local Government at any time may extend
vided always, that this Act shall not be
there be there n (or in some other city,
until as hereinafter provided) a police
station under an officer of a grade, not below that of jemadar, nor to any agricultural village."

(Secs. 3-8.)

places Act
shall apply.

Proviso.

Unions may
be formed,

Government
may define
limits of
cities, towns,
etc.

Houses let
to lodgers
how to be
assessed.

Penalty for
removing,
etc., name
of street
or number
of house.

Magistrate
to determine
number of
chaukidars.
Proviso.

Grades and

towns, suburbs and bazars in the said Presidency [or territories] ¹ to which the Local Government may, at any time, extend ² the same by notification in the official Gazette: Provided always that this Act shall not be extended to any agricultural village.

In all places in which this Act is now in force, it shall be deemed to have been extended under the provisions of this section.

3. The Government may, by notification to be published in the official Gazette, unite, for the purposes of this Act, any city, town, suburb, station, or bazar, or any part or parts of a city, town, suburb, station, or bazar, with any other city, town, suburb, station, or bazar, or part or parts of a city, town, suburb, station, or bazar; and in such case all the provisions of this Act applicable to a city, town, suburb, station, or bazar shall apply to such union.

4. For the purposes of this Act the Local Government may define and declare ² the limits of any city, town, suburb, station, bazar, or union, and all occupiers of houses within any such city, town, suburb, station, bazar, or union as aforesaid, or within such limits as shall be so defined as aforesaid, shall be liable to be assessed or rated according to the provisions of this Act, for the purpose of maintaining the chaukidars appointed to be maintained in such city, town, station, suburb, bazar, or union.

5. If any house be let out in portions to different persons, or be let out to or occupied by lodgers or travellers, the person who shall so let the same, or who shall receive the rents or payments from such persons or lodgers or travellers, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier of such house.

6. The Magistrate may cause a name to be given to any street and affixed in such place or places as he may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in any street or mohulla, for the purpose of identifying such house; and if any person shall wilfully remove, obliterate, or destroy such name or number, he shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

7. The Magistrate shall determine the number of chaukidars to be maintained in any city, town, or other such place as aforesaid; but the number of chaukidars so to be maintained shall not exceed one to every twenty-five houses.

8. The chaukidars appointed under this Act may be of different grades,

¹ These words were inserted by the Oudh Laws Act, 1876 (XVIII of 1876), Sch. II.

² For notification extending the Act to a town in Ajmer-Merwara and defining the limits of the town, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Ed. 1902, List II, p. 1.

and the wages to be paid to the several grades shall be determined by the Magistrate. wages of
chaukidars

9. The Magistrate shall determine the total amount required to be raised in any year in any city, town, or other such place as aforesaid, for the purpose of maintaining the chaukidars appointed to be maintained therein and for the purposes specified in sections 33, 34, 35 and 36 of this Act, together with such sum as the Magistrate may consider necessary to provide against the contingency of losses from defaulters in the current year, and the amount of losses, if any, actually sustained from defaulters in the preceding year Magistrate
to determine
the sum to
be raised
annually

10 The tax to be levied in any city, town, or other place as aforesaid, for the purposes of this Act, may be either an assessment according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected, of the persons liable to the same, or a rate on houses and grounds according to the annual value thereof Nature of tax
to be levied

The Local Government, on the report of the Magistrate and Commissioner * * * shall determine in each case whether the tax to be levied shall be such assessment or such rate

11. If the tax be an assessment according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected, of the persons liable to the same, the amount assessed in respect of any one house shall not be more than the pay of a chaukidar of the lowest grade Limitation of
tax

If the tax be a rate on houses and grounds it shall not exceed five per centum of the annual value thereof.

12. For the purpose of making a rate under this Act, the annual value of the houses and grounds liable to the rate shall be computed and ascertained upon an estimate of the gross annual rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year. Grounds used for purposes of trade shall be liable to the rate, but grounds used for the purpose of cultivation or for depasturing cattle shall not be liable Rate how to
be ascertained.

13 The Magistrate may, at his discretion, exempt from the assessment or rate, or may relieve from the payment of his assessment or rate, any occupier who may be unable from poverty to pay the same Magistrate
may exempt
occupiers
unable to pay
the assess-
ment or rate

¹As to the payment of Police-officers appointed under s 33 when such officers are employed see s 21 of the Police Act,

and Amending Act, 1871 (XII
in a section inserted into the original Chaukidar (Amendment) Act,
1871 (XVII of 1871) s. 2 *infra* p. 51

The original section was the same as the present section except that the words "the aggregate sum to be raised by such tax shall not exceed the average rate of two annas per mensem for each house and" have been omitted before the words "the amount assessed"

(Secs. 14-18.)

Constitution
of panchá-
yats.

14. For the purposes hereinafter mentioned, the Magistrate shall constitute and appoint a pancháyat for each such city, town, or other place as aforesaid, or, when he may see fit to divide any such city, town, or place into convenient divisions, for each division thereof, and shall issue a sanad of appointment, specifying the names, residence, business, or other description of the persons appointed and the period for which the appointment is made.

Every pancháyat shall consist of three or five respectable persons residing or carrying on business in or near to any such city, town, or other place, or in or near to any such division thereof :

Magistrate
may appoint
a person not
residing in the
place to be a
member of
pancháyat.

Provided that, instead of any one such person, the Magistrate may appoint any person whom he may think fit, to be a member of the pancháyat notwithstanding such person may not reside or carry on business in or near to such city, town, or other place, or in or near to any such division thereof.

Duties of
pancháyat.

15. The pancháyat so appointed, or the majority of them, shall, once in every year, if required so to do by the Magistrate, prepare and make, in accordance with the rules laid down in the requisition, an assessment or rate upon the several persons liable to be assessed or rated in respect of their occupation of property within the district (whether city, town, or other place as aforesaid, or any division thereof) for which the pancháyat shall be appointed, and shall enter the same in a list which shall specify the names of the several occupiers of property within the district liable to be assessed or rated under the provisions of this Act, the trade, business, or other description of such occupier, the property occupied, and the amount payable monthly by such occupier.

If the tax be a rate on the annual value of the property occupied, such annual value and the total amount of the annual rate shall also be specified.

Form of
Magistrate's
requisition.

The requisition of the Magistrate to the pancháyat to make out such list shall be in the form marked A or B, as the case may be, set forth in the Appendix to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

Pancháyat
may revise
existing as-
sessment or
rate.
Magistrate
may amend
and settle as-
sessment or
rate as revised
by the
pancháyat.
Assessment

16. The pancháyat shall, if required by the Magistrate so to do, instead of making a new assessment or rate, revise and amend the assessment or rate then in force.

17. When an assessment or rate shall have been made or revised, as the case may be, the pancháyat shall forward to the Magistrate the list containing the same ; and the Magistrate shall revise, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

18. When the assessment or rate shall have been settled, the Magistrate

shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification prepared according to the form marked C in the Appendix to this Act, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which the city, town, or place is situate, to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in the district for which the assessment or rate has been made; and another copy, together with a like notification, at the nearest police thana; and shall also cause a third copy to be deposited in his own office.

or rate to be published.

19. Unless revised or corrected as hereinafter provided, every assessment or rate under this Act shall stand good for one whole year, and until a new one is made, and in case the occupier of any property included in any assessment or rate shall be changed before a new one is made, the new occupier shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the assessment or rate which shall have become payable during his occupation instead of the former occupier thereof; and, after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupier.

Assessment or rate to stand good for one year.

Change of occupation before a new assessment or rate.

Every assessment or rate which shall be revised according to the provision of section 16 shall be deemed a new assessment or rate. Provided always that, if no new assessment or rate is made within the first three months of any year, the list of the previous year shall be re-published according to the provisions of section 18, and shall thereupon be deemed to be the assessment or rate for the current year, and shall be open to appeal under the next succeeding section.

Revised assessment or rate to be deemed a new one. Proviso.

20. Any person assessed or rated who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment or rate, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed or rated, may appeal on unstamped paper to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he deems necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or rate or amend the same.

Appeal from assessment or rate.

In case the Magistrate confirms the assessment or rate, he may award costs against the appellant.

The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment or rate, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or rated be questioned in any other manner or by any other Court:

Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment or rate prescribed by section 18, or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier

Limitation of appeal.

under section 19, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Commissioner may direct revision of assessment or rate.

21. The Commissioner * * *,¹ with the consent of the Local Government, may, at any time, direct the Magistrate to revise the assessment or rate of any city, town, or other place as aforesaid, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise and, if necessary, amend the same.

Magistrate may direct revision at any time of the year, for reasons to be stated.

22. The Magistrate may require the pancháyat to revise the assessment or rate at any period during the year; but on every such occasion he shall address a written order to the pancháyat, specifying the reasons which render such revision necessary, and requiring an amended return within a stated period.

Publication of assessment or rate as revised under the two last sections.

23. Whenever any assessment or rate is revised during the year as provided in the two last preceding sections, a revised list, together with a notification as prescribed in section 18, shall be prepared and published in the manner therein directed. And all objections to such revised assessment or rate shall be made and dealt with in the manner prescribed in section 20.

Penalty for refusal to serve on pancháyat.

24. If any person appointed a member of a pancháyat refuse to undertake the office, or omit to perform the duties thereof, and do not, within fifteen days from the date of his appointment, show satisfactory grounds for his refusal or omission, or provide such a substitute as the Magistrate approves, the Magistrate may fine such person in a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

If pancháyat refuse or omit to act, Magistrate may assume their functions.

25. If the persons appointed a pancháyat, or a majority of them, refuse, or omit, for a period of fifteen days after the receipt of an order from the Magistrate, to perform the duties required of them, the Magistrate may himself make or revise the assessment or rate, and may enforce the same as if it had been made or revised in the first instance by the pancháyat:

Proviso.

Provided that the functions of the pancháyat shall not thereby absolutely cease and determine, but may be resumed at any time, only not so as to invalidate any act done by the Magistrate under this section.

Residents only bound to act on a pancháyat.

26. No person shall be bound to act on a pancháyat unless he shall reside or carry on business within the limits of the district for which the pancháyat is to be appointed.

Duration of pancháyat and limitation of

27. Every pancháyat shall be appointed for the period of one year, and no person shall be compelled to serve on a pancháyat for more than one year at a time, or within less than three years after the expiry of previous service; but

¹ The words "of circuit" were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), General Acts, Vol. VI.

nothing in this section shall prevent any person from being appointed to serve on a panchayat at any time whatsoever with his own consent.

28 If a majority of the persons assessed or rated in any district for which a panchayat shall be appointed, not being in arrear, make application in writing to the Magistrate for the removal of any member of the panchayat appointed for such district, the Magistrate, if he think it expedient, may remove such member from the panchayat

service thereon.

Member of panchayat removable only on application of rate payers

29. If any vacancy shall occur among the members of a panchayat, or if any member appointed shall refuse or decline or be unable to act, the Magistrate may nominate and appoint another person to supply the vacancy or to act in the stead of such member, subject to the rules already laid down as to the original appointment of members, but such appointment may be made by a written communication to the person appointed, and it shall not be necessary to issue a new sanad under section 14 of this Act.

Vacancies in panchayat how to be supplied.

30 The panchayat shall give notice to the Magistrate of any neglect or misconduct on the part of any chaukidar within the district for which they are appointed, which shall come to their knowledge, and shall also give notice of any vacancy which shall occur in consequence of the death or absence of any chaukidar or from any other cause

Panchayat to report misconduct of chaukidars or death or absence.

31 In cities and large towns containing three or more divisions or districts, the Magistrate may appoint a sadr panchayat consisting of not less than five members, who may be selected either from the members of the local panchayats or from any other residents of the city or town.

Appointment and duty of sadr panchayat

It shall be the duty of the sadr panchayat to assist the Magistrate, when required so to do, in carrying out generally the objects of this Act, and particularly in revising the assessment or rate made by the district panchayats and enquiring into and reporting on appeals preferred against the same.

32 The chaukidars to be employed under this Act shall be appointed by the Magistrate, and the Magistrate shall cause to be kept a register in which shall be entered the name, age, place of residence, and previous occupation of every person so appointed, with the date of his appointment.

Appointment and registry of chaukidars.

33 ¹ Subject to the approval of the Commissioner * * *, the Magistrate may appoint such number of jemadars and inspectors as may be necessary for the supervision and control of the chaukidars.

Appointment of jemadars and inspectors.

Provided that the number of these officers shall not be greater than one jemadar to fifteen chaukidars, and one inspector to sixty chaukidars.

¹ As to raising money for the purposes specified in ss 33 36 see s 9 *supra*.

² The words "of revenue" were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), General Acts, Vol. VI.

(Secs. 34-39.)

Appointment
of tax-
collectors
and other
establishment.

34. ¹ Subject to the approval of the Commissioner * * * ², the Magistrate may appoint one or more tax-collectors or darogahs, and such other servants as may be necessary for preparing, or assisting the pancháyat in preparing the assessment or rate, for copying the same, for collecting the tax, keeping the accounts and records, and otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Contingent
expenses.

The Magistrate shall take from every tax-collector or darogah such security for the due disposal of the sums collected by him as may be thought necessary.

35. ¹ The Magistrate may further incur any reasonable expense in the purchase of stationery, in providing badges, dresses, and weapons for the chaukidars, and for any other contingencies that may seem to him necessary.

Surplus
funds may
be devoted
to conser-
vancy
purposes.

36. ¹ After paying the wages of the chaukidars, and defraying the charges specified in the three last preceding sections of this Act, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner * * * ², appropriate any sum which may be available, to the purpose of cleansing the city, town, or place, or of lighting or otherwise improving the same.

Preparation
of assessment
lists.

37. The tax-darogahs shall prepare, from the lists hereinbefore mentioned, a register, which shall be attested by the Magistrate or his Deputy or Assistant, and shall contain the names of all persons assessed or rated so far as they can be ascertained, the property in respect of which the assessment or rate in each case is imposed, and the amount payable monthly by each person.

Collection of
assessment.

38. ³ On such dates as may be fixed by the pancháyats for payment of instalments of the tax, the tax-darogah shall proceed in person or through some one of his office-establishment, to collect the amount due for the current month from each person subject to the tax; and for all sums so collected the darogah shall grant a receipt:

Provided that, with the sanction of the [Commissioner]⁴ previously obtained, the collection may be made quarterly instead of monthly; and in such case, the amount due for each quarter shall be collected in the last month of that quarter.

Remittance
of collections.

39. The tax-darogah shall remit to the Magistrate, in such manner as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by

¹ See first foot-note on preceding page.

² The words "of Circuit" were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), General Acts, Vol VI.

³ This section was substituted for the original by the Bengal Chaukidari (Amendment) Act, 1871 (XXII of 1871), s. 3 *infra*, p. 51.

The original section was the same as the present section except that the first clause was as follows:—

"On the tenth of each calendar month, or so soon after as possible."

⁴ The word "Commissioner" was substituted for the words "Commissioners of Circuit" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), General Acts, Vol. VI.

any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some officer of his establishment authorized on that behalf, shall give the darogah a receipt for every sum of money so remitted.

The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to a separate fund, to be called the chaukidari fund of the city, town, or place in or on account of which they are collected.

40 The tax-darogah shall prepare all summonses and processes to be issued against defaulters, and shall make the usual returns thereto, and shall keep a regular account of all distresses levied and sales made by him for the realization of arrears. Preparation of summonses, etc

41. [On the tenth day after the day fixed for the payment of instalments of the tax,]¹ or as soon after as possible, the tax-darogah shall deliver or transmit to the Magistrate, in one list, a statement of all defaulters, the property in respect to which they are assessed or rated, the amount of the monthly assessment or rate, and the amount due from each Report of defaulters to Magistrate

42. On receipt of the aforesaid list, the Magistrate shall issue a summons against each of the defaulters therein mentioned, requiring him either to pay the demand or to attend at the Cutcherry of the Magistrate within a reasonable time, to be specified in the summons, to show cause for his refusal. Summons of defaulters

43 If any defaulter fail to appear in answer to the summons, or having appeared, fail to satisfy the Magistrate that no arrear is due from him, the Magistrate may issue a warrant to the tax-darogah, authorizing him to levy the whole or any part of the demand by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter, or being at any time upon the premises in respect of which the arrear is due; and the Magistrate's order as contained in the warrant shall be final. Assessment to be levied from defaulters by distress and sale

44. The tax-darogah shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give previous notice of the sale, and the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the district in which the property is situated. Sale how to be conducted.

If the arrear be not paid with costs, or the warrant be not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. Proceeds how to be applied

¹ These words were substituted for the words "on the twentieth of each calendar month" by the Bengal Chaukidari (Amendment) Act, 1871 (XXII of 1871) s. 4 *infra*, p. 61

Returns of
sale.

Costs.

Penalty for
tax-darogah
purchasing
at such sales.

Sale of pro-
perty beyond
limits of
own, etc.

All goods
found on pre-
mises liable
to sale.

Put owner of
goods to be
indemnified
by the de-
faulters.

Penalty for
obstructing
tax-darogah
in execution
of duty.

Magistrates
to try com-
plaints
against tax-
darogah for
extortion,
etc.

The tax-darogah shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the form specified in Appendix D, and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Appendix E annexed to this Act.

45. Any tax-darogah or other servants appointed under this Act, and any chaukidar or officer of Police, who shall purchase any property at any such sale as aforesaid, shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees; and the property shall be confiscated.

46. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter, or being upon the premises in respect of which he is assessed or rated, can be found within the district in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate may issue his warrant to the nazir of his Court for the distress and sale of any personal property or effects belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any personal property belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever; and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed, and the amount, if levied, to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

47. All goods and chattels, except tools or implements of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear.

If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same:

Provided that no distress shall be made for any arrears due under this Act, after the expiration of six calendar months from the time when such arrears became due.

48. Every person who shall wilfully obstruct or molest any tax-darogah or any of his establishment, in the performance of their duties under this Act, or shall fraudulently conceal, remove, or dispose of any of his property for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, or shall knowingly assist any other person in so doing, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

49. The Magistrate shall receive and try all complaints preferred on oath or solemn affirmation against any tax-darogah or other person appointed under this Act for extortion, malversation, or other misconduct in the discharge of his duty.

On proof of any such offence, the tax-darogah or other person as afore said shall be liable to dismissal from office, and to imprisonment with or without labour, for a period not exceeding six months, and may also be compelled to refund any money corruptly or unduly exacted or received, and to deliver up any effects which may have been illegally distrained or sold, or the value thereof, or in default and until such delivery or refund be made, shall be liable to further imprisonment, with hard labour, for not more than six months

Penalty for
extort on
etc

But nothing in this section shall be taken to prevent the Magistrate from committing any tax darogah or other person as aforesaid for trial before the Sessions Court, or to limit the power of the Sessions Court in regard to the punishment of such offences under the general law

Proviso

50 The chaukidars and the jemadars and inspectors appointed under this Act, shall exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties, and be subject to all the liabilities of Police-officers as prescribed in the General Regulations of the Bengal Code or Acts of the Government of India for the time being in force, so far as such powers, duties, and liabilities are not inconsistent with, or otherwise expressly provided for by this Act

Powers du-
ties, and li-
abilities of
chaukidars
jemadars,
and inspec-
tors.

The chaukidars and the jemadars and inspectors are in all respects subordinate to the Police darogah of the thana within the limits of which they may be employed

51 Every chaukidar appointed under this Act shall wear a badge with a number, and the name of the city, town, place, or division for which he is appointed, engraved thereon

Chaukidars
to wear
badges.

52 Every chaukidar and every jemadar and inspector appointed under this Act shall have power, without warrant, to apprehend and convey immediately to the nearest Police station any person or persons taken in the act of committing any heinous offence, or whom he shall have just cause to suspect to be about to commit or to have committed a heinous offence, or against whom a hue and cry shall be raised

Duties of
chaukidars—
to apprehend
offenders

Second—He shall have power to prevent obstructions and nuisances on the roads and streets

to prevent
nuisances

Third—He shall give immediate intelligence to the Police darogah of the resort to his division of any receipt of stolen goods, or of any robbery or other persons of notorious or suspected character, or of any circumstances likely to occasion a breach of the peace

to give intel-
ligence of
resort of
thieves, &c.

Fourth—He may stop, examine, and, if necessary, detain, any person who shall be reasonably suspected at any time of having or conveying any thing

to examine
and detain

suspected
persons.

stolen, or who shall be found between sunset and sunrise lying or loitering in any highway, yard, or other place, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and may convey such person to the nearest Police-station.

All persons
required to
assist chau-
kidars in
making
arrests.

53. If a chaukidar or other Police-officer be unable to effect an arrest, he may require all persons present to assist him; and any person who refuses or neglects to comply with such requisition shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding two months.

Chaukidars,
etc., how to
be paid.

54. On the fifteenth day of each month, or on such other day not later than the fifteenth day of the month as the Magistrate may appoint, the chaukidars and the jemadars and inspectors (if any) shall be mustered at the thana to which they are attached, and the Police-darogah or mohurrir of the thana shall there pay them the wages due to them up to the close of the preceding month, and shall at the same time take the receipt of each chaukidar in an official register of receipts prepared for the purpose; and the darogah, after signing the register in attestation of its correctness, shall transmit the same to the Magistrate.

Punishment
of chauki-
dars for
neglect of
duty, etc.

55. Any chaukidar and any jemadar or inspector appointed under this Act, who is convicted of neglect of duty or misconduct, shall be liable to fine to an extent not exceeding half a month's wages, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

Suspension
or dismissal
of police-
officers.

56. The Magistrate may suspend or dismiss any officer appointed under this Act, whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same.

Fines how to
be disposed
of.

57. All fines levied under this Act shall be credited to the chaukidari fund¹ and held available for the purposes of this Act.

58. [*Jurisdiction of Magistrates.*] *Rep. Act X of 1872.*

Control over
proceedings
of Magis-
trate and
Commis-
sioner.

59. All the proceedings of a Magistrate under this Act, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control of the Commissioner * * *²; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner * * *² shall be subject to the control of the Local Government.

60. [*Act not to apply to Calcutta.*] *Rep. Act XII of 1891.*

Interpreta-
tion of Act.

61. Wherever in this Act, or in any Appendix thereto, there is nothing in the context requiring a different interpretation—

The word "Magistrate" shall include a Joint Magistrate and any person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

¹ As to this fund, see s. 39, *supra*.

² The words "of Circuit" were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), General Acts, Vol. VI.

The word "house" shall include any shop or warehouse.

The word "bazar" shall mean any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses

The word "district" shall mean a city, town, bazar, or union, or any division thereof.

The expression "Police-darogah" shall include any tahsildar or naib-tahsildar entrusted with Police jurisdiction.

APPENDIX A.¹

To

[*Here insert the names, places of abode, business, or other description of the panchayat*]

I do hereby require you, the panchayat appointed under Act XX of 1856, with all reasonable expedition, not exceeding (*here insert a period to be fixed by the Magistrate*) from the date hereof, to make out and forward to me, the undersigned Magistrate of the zila of _____, a fair and equitable assessment upon the several occupiers of houses, shops, and buildings, in the (*here describe the city, town, place, or division*), for the purpose of raising the sum of rupees _____ required for the maintenance of chaukidars for the year commencing on _____ and other expenses authorized by Act XX of 1856. You shall regulate and determine the amount of assessment to be levied from every such occupier according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected, of each person. But the amount assessed in respect of any one house shall not exceed rupees (*here insert the pay of a chaukidar of the lowest grade*) * * * * *

If the occupier of any house in the said district shall be unable, on the ground of poverty, to pay the assessment to which he is liable under this Act, you shall exempt him from the same, but the property occupied, together with the name and description of such occupier, shall be specified in the list, together with the ground of exemption.

If any house be let out in portions to different persons, or be let out to or occupied by lodgers or travellers, the person who shall so let the same, or who shall receive the rents or payments from such persons or lodgers, or travellers, shall be deemed the occupier of such house and shall be assessed accordingly.

¹ See s. 15, *supra*

² The word "and the aggregate amount assessed shall not exceed the average rate of two annas per centum for each house shop or building in the district" were repealed by the Bengal Chaukidari (Amendment) Act, 1871 (XXII of 1871) s. 5

(Appendix B.)

required for the maintenance of chaukidars for the year commencing on _____ and other expenses authorized by Act XX of 1856. You shall regulate and determine the amount of the rate to be levied from every such occupier according to the annual value of the property occupied.

The rent at which any such property may reasonably be expected to let for one year shall be deemed the annual value of such property. The rate shall be an equal percentage, not exceeding five per cent. of such annual value.

Any person occupying ground for the purpose of trade is to be rated in respect thereof, but a person occupying ground for the purpose of cultivation or for depasturing cattle is not to be rated in respect thereof.

If the occupier of any house or ground in the said district shall be unable, on the ground of poverty, to pay the rate to which he is liable under this Act, you shall exempt him from the same; but the property occupied, together with the name and description of such occupier, shall be specified in the list, together with the ground of exemption.

If any house be let out in portions to different persons, or be let out to or occupied by lodgers or travellers, the person who shall so let the same, or who shall receive the rents or payments from such persons or lodgers, or travellers, shall be deemed the occupier of such house, and shall be rated accordingly.

The rate which you are hereby required to make shall specify the name of every occupier of property liable to be rated, the name, trade, or business or other description of the person rated, the annual rateable value of the property, the annual rate, and the quota payable monthly; and may be in the following form, or to the like effect:—

Property occupied.	Name of occupier.	Profession or business or other description.	Annual value of property.	Annual rate.	Amount of monthly payment.

APPENDIX E.¹*Table of Fees payable in distrainments under this Act.*

Sum distrained for.										Fee.	
										Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	4
1 and under 3 Rupees	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	8
3 " 5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
5 " 10 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8
10 " 15 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
15 " 20 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8
20 " 25 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0
25 " 30 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8
30 " 35 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0
35 " 40 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8
40 " 45 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0
45 " 50 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	8
50 " 60 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
60 " 80 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8
80 " 100 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	0
Above 100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

THE PUBLIC GAMBLING ACT, 1867.

CONTENTS.

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3. Penalty for owning or keeping, or having charge of, a gaming-house.
4. Penalty for being found in gaming-house.
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¹ See s. 44, *supra*.

(Preamble.)

SECTIONS.

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9. Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.
10. Magistrate may require any person apprehended to be sworn and give evidence.
11. Witnesses indemnified.
12. Act not to apply to certain games.
13. Gaming and setting birds and animals to fight in public streets. Destruction of instruments of gaming found in public streets.
14. Offences by whom triable.
15. Penalty for subsequent offence.
16. Portion of fine may be paid to informer.
17. Recovery and application of fines.
18. [Repealed]

ACT No. III OF 1867¹.

[25th January, 1867]

An Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the² North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of the Fort William, and in the Panjab, Oudh, ³ [and the Central Provinces.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses in the territories respectively subject to the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governor of the⁴ North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, ⁵ [and] of the

Preamble.

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1866, p. 276, for Report of the Select Committee see *ibid*, 1867, Supplement, p. 44, and for Proceedings in Council see *ibid*, 1866, Supplement p. 662 *ibid*, 1867, Supplement, pp. 48 and 52.

Short title the Public Gambling Act, 1867, see the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), General Acts Vol VI.

The Act was extended by notification of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, No. 346 A, dated the 8th June 1867, to the following towns of Ajmer Merwara, namely, Ajmer, Lohar, Bheer, Kharwal Masuda, Nuseerabad, Nyanagar, Pirangun, Polar, Pamsur, Sawar and Srinagar, see North Western Provinces Gazette, dated 31st July 1867, p. 511.

² Read now the 'Province of Agra', see the United Provinces (Despatch) Act, 1867 (VII of 1902), General Acts Vol VII.

³ The words 'and the Central Provinces' were inserted by the Central Provinces and British Burma Bill.

⁴ This title and that of the 'North-Western Provinces' were inserted by the Central Provinces and British Burma Bill.

⁵ The words 'and the Central Provinces' were inserted by the Central Provinces and British Burma Bill.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, and to the administrations of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, ¹ [and of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.]

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In this Act—

² [“ Lieutenant-Governor ” means the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or of the Panjab, as the case may be] :

² [“ Chief Commissioner ” means the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces or of the North-West Frontier Province, as the case may be].

“ Common gaming-house ” means any house, walled enclosure, room or place in which cards, dice, tables or other instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying, using or keeping such house, enclosure, room or place, whether by way of charge for the use of the instruments of gaming, or of the house, enclosure, room or place, or otherwise howsoever :

Words in the singular include the plural and *vice versa*, and

Words denoting the masculine gender include females.

2. ³ [Sections 13 and 17] of this Act shall extend to the whole of the said territories ; and it shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor or the Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, whenever he may think fit, to extend, by a notification to be published in three successive numbers of the official Gazette, all or any of the remaining sections of this Act to any city, town, suburb, railway-station-house and place being not more than three miles distant from any part of such station-house within the territories subject to his government or administration, and in such notification to define, for the purposes of this Act, the limits of such city, town, suburb or station-house, and from time to time to alter the limits so defined.

From the date of any such extension, so much of any rule having the force of law which shall be in operation in the territories, to which such extension shall have been made, as shall be inconsistent with or repugnant to any section so extended, shall cease to have effect in such territories.

¹ These words were substituted for the words “ of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), s. 3, Bengal Code, Vol. I.

² Substituted for the original definitions by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), Bengal Code. The original definitions referred respectively to the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab, and to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma.

³ These words and figures were substituted for the words and figures “ Sections 13, 17 and 18 ” by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), Schedule II, General Acts, Vol. VI.

(Secs 3 5.)

3. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use, of any house, walled enclosure, room or place, situate within the limits to which this Act applies opens, keeps or uses the same as a common gaming house, and

Penalty for
owning or
keeping, or
having
charge of,
a gaming
house

whoever, being the owner or occupier of any such house, walled enclosure, room or place as aforesaid, knowingly or wilfully permits the same to be opened, occupied, used or kept by any other person as a common gaming-house, and

whoever has the care or management of, or in any manner assists in conducting, the business of any house, walled enclosure, room or place as aforesaid, opened, occupied, used or kept for the purpose aforesaid, and

whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house walled enclosure, room or place,

of 1860 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description, ¹ as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for any term not exceeding three months.

4. Whoever is found in any such house, walled enclosure, room or place playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money or other instruments of gaming, or is found there present for the purpose of gaming whether playing for any money, wager, stake or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description, ¹ as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for any term not exceeding one month, ²

Penalty for
being found
in gaming-
house

of 1860

and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming

5. If the Magistrate of a district, ³ or other officer invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, or the District Superintendent of Police, upon credible information, and after such enquiry as he may think necessary, has reason to believe that any house, walled enclosure, room or place, is used as a common gaming-house,

Power to
enter and
authorize
Police to
enter and
search

he may either himself enter, or by his warrant authorize any officer of Police, not below such rank as the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner shall appoint in this behalf, to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, walled enclosure, room or place,

¹ See section 53 of Act XLV of 1860 in the revised edition, as modified up to the 1st April 1903

² As to the barred punishment for a second conviction of an offence under section 3 or section 4, see section 15 of this Act

³ Read District Magistrate and Magistrate of the first class respectively, see Code of Criminal Procedure 1868 (Act V of 1893), s. 3. (2) in the revised edition, as modified up to 1st April, 1903

(Secs. 6-8.)

and may either himself take into custody, or authorize such officer to take into custody, all persons whom he or such officer find therein, whether or not then actually gaming ;

and may seize or authorize such officer to seize all instruments of gaming, and all monies and securities for money, and articles of value, reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found therein ;

and may search or authorize such officer to search all parts of the house, which he or such officer shall have so entered when he or such officer has reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed therein, and also the persons of those whom he or such officer so takes into custody ;

and may seize or authorize such officer to seize and take possession of all instruments of gaming found upon such search.

6. When any cards, dice, gaming-tables, cloths, boards or other instruments of gaming ¹ are found in any house, walled enclosure, room or place, entered or searched under the provisions of the last preceding section, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, walled enclosure, room or place, is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Magistrate or Police-officer, or any of his assistants.

7. If any person found in any common gaming-house entered by any Magistrate or officer of Police under the provisions of this Act, upon being arrested by any such officer or upon being brought before any Magistrate, on being required by such officer or Magistrate to give his name and address, shall refuse or neglect to give the same, or shall give any false name or address, he may upon conviction before the same or any other Magistrate be adjudged to pay any penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, together with such costs as to such Magistrate shall appear reasonable, and on the non-payment of such penalty and costs, or in the first instance, if to such Magistrate it shall seem fit, may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

8. On conviction of any person for keeping or using any such common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, the convicting Magistrate may order all the instruments of gaming found therein to be destroyed, and may also order all or any of the securities for money and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and

¹ "Cowries" are not "instruments of gaming," *Queen-Empress versus Bharsani*, I. L. R., 18 All., 23.

Finding cards, etc., in suspected houses, to be evidence that such houses are common gaming-houses.

Penalty on persons arrested for giving false names and addresses.

On conviction for keeping a gaming-house, instruments of gaming to be destroyed.

converted into money, and the proceeds thereof with all monies seized therein to be forfeited, or, in his discretion, may order any part thereof to be returned to the persons appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled

9. It shall not be necessary, in order to convict any person of keeping a common gaming-house or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming house, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager or stake

Proof of
playing for
stakes un-
necessary

10 It shall be lawful for the Magistrate before whom any persons shall be brought, who have been found in any house, walled enclosure, room or place entered under the provisions of this Act, to require any such persons to be examined on oath or solemn affirmation, and give evidence touching any unlawful gaming in such house, walled enclosure, room or place, or touching any act done for the purpose of preventing, obstructing or delaying the entry into such house, walled enclosure, room or place or any part thereof of any Magistrate or officer authorized as aforesaid.

Magistrate
may require
any person
apprehended
to be sworn
and give
evidence

No person so required to be examined as a witness shall be excused from being so examined when brought before such Magistrate as aforesaid, or from being so examined at any subsequent time by or before the same or any other Magistrate, or by or before any Court on any proceeding or trial in any ways relating to such unlawful gaming or any such acts as aforesaid, or from answering any question put to him touching the matters aforesaid, on the ground that his evidence will tend to criminate himself.

Any such person so required to be examined as a witness, who refuses to make oath or take affirmation accordingly or to answer any such question as aforesaid, shall be subject to be dealt with in all respects as any person committing the offence described in section 178 or section 179 (as the case may be) of the Indian Penal Code¹

11 Any person who shall have been concerned in gaming contrary to this Act, and who shall be examined as a witness before a Magistrate on the trial of any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act relating to gaming, and who, upon such examination, shall in the opinion of the Magistrate make true and faithful discovery, to the best of his knowledge, of all things as to which he shall be so examined, shall thereupon receive from the said Magistrate a certificate in writing to that effect, and shall be freed from all prosecutions under this Act for anything done before that time in respect of such gaming

Witnesses
indemnified

¹ See the revised edition as modified up to 1st April, 1903

Act not to
apply to cer-
tain games.

Gaming and
setting birds
and animals
to fight in
public
streets.

12. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Act contained shall be held to apply to any game of mere skill wherever played.

13. A Police-officer may apprehend without warrant

any person found playing for money or other valuable thing with cards, dice, counters or other instruments of gaming, used in playing any game not being a game of mere skill, in any public street, place or thoroughfare situated within the limits aforesaid, or

any person setting any birds or animals to fight in any public street, place or thoroughfare situated within the limits aforesaid, or

any person there present aiding and abetting such public fighting of birds and animals.

Such person when apprehended shall be brought without delay before a Magistrate, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment, either simple or rigorous, for any term not exceeding one calendar month;

Destruction
of instru-
ments of
gaming
found in
public
streets.
Offences by
whom triable.

and such Police-officer may seize all instruments of gaming found in such public place or on the person of those whom he shall so arrest, and the Magistrate may on conviction of the offender order such instruments to be forthwith destroyed.

14. Offences punishable under this Act shall be triable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the offence is committed.

But such Magistrate shall be restrained within the limits of his jurisdiction under the Code of Criminal Procedure, as to the amount of fine or imprisonment he may inflict.

Penalty for
subsequent
offence.

15. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under section 3 or section 4 of this Act, shall again be guilty of any offence punishable under either of such sections, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to double the amount of punishment to which he would have been liable for the first commission of an offence of the same description :

Provided that he shall not be liable in any case to a fine exceeding six hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

Portion of
fine may be
paid to
informer.

16. The Magistrate trying the case may direct any portion of any fine which shall be levied under sections 3 and 4 of this Act, or any part of the monies or proceeds of articles seized and ordered to be forfeited under this Act, to be paid to an informer.

Recovery
and applica-
tion of
fines.

17. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed by ¹section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and such fines

¹ See now sections 386, 387 and 389 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), in the revised edition as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

(subject to the provisions contained in the last preceding section) be
 ied as the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner, as the case may
 hall from time to time direct.

18. [Offences under this Act to be "offences" within meaning of Penal
 .] Rep. Act No. XVI of 1874, section 1, and schedule, Part I.

ACT No. XXII of 1871.¹

[1st August, 1871.]

Act to authorise the extension of the Chaukidari Act to places
 where there is no Jamadar of Police.

WHEREAS by Act No. XX of 1856² (to make better provision for the Preamble.
 intment and maintenance of Police Chaukidars in Cities, Towns, Stations,
 irbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), section 2,
 Local Government is restrained from extending that Act to any city,
 1, suburb or bazar unless there be therein (or in some city, town, suburb
 azar with which the same may be united as thereafter provided)
 ollice-station under an officer of a grade not below that of a jamadar;
 whereas it is expedient to remove such restriction and in other respects
 mend the said Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

.. Instead of the second section of the said Act, the following shall be Amendment
 :— of section 2,
 Act XX of
 1856.

[Fide supra, p. 27.]

3. Instead of section 11 of the said Act, the following shall be read:— Amendment
 of section 11.
 [Fide supra, p. 29.]

3. Instead of section 33 of the said Act, the following shall be read:— Amendment
 of section 33.
 [Fide supra, p. 34.]

4. In the 41st section of the said Act, instead of the words "on the Amendment
 of section 41.
 11th of each calendar month," there shall be read the words "on the
 1st day after the date fixed for the payment of instalments of the tax."

5. [Repeal of parts of Appendices A and C.] Rep. Act XII of 1891.

3. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the said Act XX Construction.
 1856.³ * * * *

For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1870, Part V, page 493, and
 oceedings in Council, see *ibid*, 1870, Supplement, p. 1323 and 1349; *ibid*, 1871, Supplement,
 7.

hort title, the Bengal Chaukidari (Amendment) Act, 1871, see the Repealing and Amending
 603 (I of 1903), Bengal Code, Vol. I.

Supra, p. 27.

The words here omitted dealt with the exemption of Bengal from the operation of the
 and were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), s. 2 (f), General
 Vol. VI.

THE CRIMINAL TRIBES' ACT, 1871.

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PART I.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Local Government to report what tribes should be declared criminal.

2. If the Local Government has reason to believe that any tribe, gang or class of persons is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, it may report the case to the Governor General in Council, and may request his permission to declare such tribe, gang or class to be a criminal tribe.

Report to contain certain particulars.

3. The report shall state the reasons why such tribe, gang or class is considered to be addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, and, as far as possible, the nature and the circumstances of the offences in which the members of the tribe are supposed to have been concerned; and shall describe the manner in which it is proposed that such tribe, gang or class shall earn its living when the provisions hereinafter contained have been applied to it.

Occupation of wandering tribe to be stated;

4. If such tribe, gang or class has no fixed place of residence, the report shall state whether such tribe, gang or class follows any lawful occupation, and whether such occupation is, in the opinion of the Local Government, the real occupation of such tribe, gang or class, or a pretence for the purpose of facilitating the commission of crimes, and shall set forth the grounds on which such opinion is based; and the report shall also specify the place of residence in which such wandering tribe, gang or class is to be settled under the provisions hereinafter contained, and the arrangements which are proposed to be made for enabling it to earn its living therein.

also proposed residence and means of livelihood.

Notification declaring tribe to be criminal.

5. If, upon the consideration of any such report, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the tribe, gang or class to which it relates ought to be declared criminal, and that the means by which it is proposed that such tribe, gang or class shall earn its living are adequate, he may authorize the Local Government to publish in the Local Gazette a notification declaring that such tribe, gang or class is a criminal tribe, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall become applicable to such tribe, gang or class.

Bar of jurisdiction of Courts in questions relating to notification.

6. No Court of Justice shall question the validity of any such notification on the ground that the provisions hereinbefore contained, or any of them, have not been complied with, or entertain in any form whatever the question whether they have been complied with; but every such notification shall be conclusive proof that the provisions of this Act are applicable to the tribe, gang or class specified therein.

(Part I—Criminal Tribes—Secs. 7-12.)

7. When the notification mentioned in section 5 has been published, the Local Government may direct the Magistrate of any district in which such tribe, gang or class, or any part thereof, is at the time resident, to make a register of the members of such tribe, gang or class or of any part thereof.

Register of members of such tribes.

The declaration of the Local Government that any such tribe, gang or class or any part of it, is resident in any district, shall be conclusive proof of such residence.

8. Upon receiving such direction, the said Magistrate shall publish a notice in the place where the register is to be made, calling upon all the members of such tribe, gang or class, or of such portion thereof as is directed to be registered, to appear, at a time and place therein specified, before such persons as he appoints, and to give those persons such information as may be necessary to enable them to make the register.

Procedure in making register

9. Any member of any such tribe, gang or class who, without lawful excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon him, shall fail to appear according to such notice, or who shall intentionally omit to furnish such information, or who shall furnish, as true, information on the subject which he knows or has reason to believe to be false,

Penalty for failing to appear refusing or giving false information

shall be deemed guilty of an offence under the first parts of section 174 or 176 or 177 of the Indian Penal Code¹ respectively, as the case may be

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10. The register, when made, shall be kept by the District Superintendent of Police, who shall, from time to time, report to the said Magistrate any alterations which ought to be made therein, either by way of addition or erasure

Charge of register. Reporting desirable alterations

11. No alteration shall be made in such register except by or by order of the said Magistrate, and he shall write his initials against every such alteration. Notice shall be given of any such intended alteration, and of the time when, and place where, it is to be made, to every person affected thereby.

By whom alterations to be made. Notice to persons affected

12. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any entry made, or proposed to be made, in such register, either when the register is first made or subsequently, may complain to the said Magistrate against such entry, and the Magistrate shall retain such person's name on the register, or enter it therein, or erase it therefrom, as he may see fit.

Complaints of entries in register

Every order for the erasure of any such person's name shall state the grounds on which such person's name is erased.

¹ See the revised edition amended up to 1st April, 1903.

(Part I.—Criminal Tribes.—Secs. 13-17A.)

The Commissioner shall have power to review any order of entry, retention or erasure, passed by the said Magistrate on any such complaint, either on appeal by the person registered or proposed to be registered or otherwise.

13. Any tribe, gang or class, which has been declared to be criminal, and which has no fixed place of residence, may be settled in a place of residence prescribed by the Local Government.

14. Any tribe, gang or class, which has been declared to be criminal, or any part thereof, may, by order of the Local Government, be removed to any other place of residence.

15. No tribe, gang or class, shall be settled or removed under the provisions of this Act until such arrangements as the Local Government shall, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, consider suitable have been made for enabling such tribe, gang or class or such part thereof as is to be so settled, or removed to earn a living in the place in or to which it is to be settled or removed.

16. When the removal of any persons has been ordered under this Act, the register of such person's names shall be transferred to the District Superintendent of Police of the district to which such persons are removed and the Magistrate of the said district and the Commissioner of the division in which it is situated, shall thereupon be empowered to exercise respectively the powers provided in sections 11 and 12.

17. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, place any tribe, gang or class, which has been declared to be criminal, or any part thereof, in a reformatory settlement.

17A. (1) The Local Government may establish and maintain reformatory settlements for children and may separate and remove from their parents and place in such a reformatory settlement the children of the registered members of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared to be criminal.

(2) For every reformatory settlement for children established under subsection (1) a Superintendent shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(3) The Superintendent of a reformatory settlement for children shall be deemed to be the guardian, within the meaning of ²Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*), of every child detained in such settlement; and such Superintendent may, if he shall think fit, and subject

¹ Section 17A was added by section 4 of the Criminal Tribes' Act Amendment Act 1897 (II of 1897) *infra*, p. 142.

² General Acts, Vol. I.

Settlement of tribe in place prescribed by Local Government. Removal to other place.

Arrangements to be made prior to settlement or removal.

Transfer of register of persons ordered to be removed.

Power to place tribe in reformatory settlement.

Power to place children in reformatory settlements. Children established and to apprentice them.

(Part I.—Criminal Tribes—Sec 18)

to any rules which the Local Government may make in this behalf, apprentice such child under the provisions of the aforesaid Act

Explanation—The term ‘children’ in this section includes all persons under the age of eighteen and above the age of four years”

18. The Local Government may, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, make rules to prescribe— Power to make rules

(1) the form in which the register shall be made by the said Magistrate,

(2) the mode in which the said Magistrate shall publish the notice prescribed in section 8, and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and the Headmen, Village-Watchmen and landowners or occupiers of the village, in which such persons reside,¹ [or the agents of such landowners or occupiers] shall be informed of its publication,

(3) the mode in which the notice prescribed in section 11 shall be given,

(4) the limits within which persons whose names are on the register shall reside,

(5) conditions as to holding passes, under which such persons may be permitted to leave the said limits,

(6) conditions to be inserted in any such passes to

(a) the places where the holder of the pass may go or reside,

(b) the officers before whom, from time to time, he shall be bound to present himself,

(c) and the time during which he may absent himself,

(7) conditions as to answering at roll call or otherwise, in order to satisfy the said Magistrate or persons authorized by him, that the persons whose names are on the register are actually present at given times within the said limits,

(8) the inspection of the residences and villages of any such tribe gang or class, and the prevention or removal of contrivances for enabling the residents therein to conceal stolen property, or to leave their place of residence without leave

(9) the terms upon which registered persons may be discharged from the operation of this Act,

(10) the mode in which criminal tribes shall be settled and removed,

(11) the control and supervision of reformatory settlements,

(12) the works on which, and the hours during which, persons placed in a reformatory settlement shall be employed, the rates at which they shall be paid, and the disposal, for the benefit of such persons, of the surplus proceeds

¹ These words were inserted in sub-section (2) of section 18 by section 2 of the Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1876 (11 of 1876) *infra* p 67

(Part I.—Criminal Tribes.—Secs. 19-19A.)

of their labour, after defraying the whole or such part of the expenses of their supervision and control as to the Local Government shall seem fit;

(13) the discipline to which persons endeavouring to escape from any such settlement, or otherwise offending against the rules for the time being in force, shall be submitted; the periodical visitation of such settlement, and the removal from it of such persons as it shall seem expedient to remove;

(14) and, generally, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Penalties for
breach of
rules.

¹ 19. (1) Any person registered under this Act violating a rule made under clause (4), clause (5) or clause (6) of section 18 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend, on a first conviction, to one year, on a second conviction, to two years, and, on any subsequent conviction, to three years, and shall also, whether on the first or any subsequent conviction, be liable to whipping.

(2) Any person being a member of a proclaimed tribe violating a rule made under any other clause of section 18 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with whipping, or with all or any two of those punishments; and, on any subsequent conviction for a breach of any such rule, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with whipping, or with all or any two of those punishments.

Enhanced
punishment
for certain
offences by
members of
criminal
tribe after
previous con-
viction.

² 19A. Whoever, being a member of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared criminal, and having been convicted of any of the offences under the ³ Indian Penal Code specified in the schedule to this Act, shall thereafter be convicted of the same or any other offence specified in the said schedule, then he shall, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the Court, be punished, on such second conviction, with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and on a third conviction with transportation for life.

¹ Section 19 as it now stands was substituted for the original section by section 5 of the Criminal Tribes' Act Amendment Act, 1897 (II of 1897), *infra*, p. 142.

The original section was as follows :—

“Any person violating any of the rules made under section 18 shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with whipping, or with all or any two of those punishments; and on any second conviction for a breach of any of the said rules, with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with whipping to be inflicted in the manner prescribed by any law in force for the time being in relation to whipping, or with all or any two of those punishments.”

² Section 19A was added by section 6 of the Criminal Tribes' Act Amendment Act, 1897 (II of 1897), *infra*, p. 142.

³ See the revised edition, as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

(Part I—Criminal Tribes—Secs 19B 21)

Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the ¹ Indian Penal Code or any other law.

² 19B Whoever, being a registered member of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared criminal, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine

Punishment for members of criminal tribes found under suspicious circumstances

20 Any person registered under the provisions of this Act, who is found in any part of British India, beyond the limits so prescribed for his residence, without such pass as may be required by the said rules, or in a place or at a time not permitted by the conditions of his pass,

Arrest of registered person found beyond prescribed limits.

or who escapes from a reformatory settlement, may be arrested without warrant by any police officer or village watchman, and taken before a Magistrate, who, on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to the district in which he ought to have resided or to the reformatory settlement from which he has escaped (as the case may be), there to be dealt with according to the rules under this Act for the time being in force

The rules for the time being in force for the transmission of prisoners shall apply to all persons removed under this section. Provided that an order from the Local Government or from the Inspector General of Prisons shall not be necessary for the removal of such persons

21 It shall be the duty of every Village-Headman and Village Watchman in a village in which any persons belonging to a tribe, class or gang which has been declared criminal reside, and of every owner or occupier of land on which any such persons reside ³[or of the agent of any such owner or occupier] to give the earliest information in his power at the nearest police station of—

Duties of Village-Headmen, Village-Watchmen, etc.

(1) the failure of any such person to appear and give information, as directed in section 8,

(2) the departure of any such person from such village or from such land (as the case may be)

¹ See the revised Bill as modified up to 1st April 1903

² Section 19B was added by section 6 of the Criminal Tribes Act Amendment Act 1907 (II of 1907) *infra* p 142.

³ These words were inserted in section 21 by section 2 of the Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1876 (VII of 1876) *infra*, page 67

(Part I.—Criminal Tribes.—Sec. 22. Part II.—Eunuchs.—Secs. 24—25.)

And it shall be the duty of every Village-Headman and Village Watchman in a village, and of every owner or occupier of land,¹[or of the agent of any such owner or occupier], to give the earliest information in his power at the nearest police station of the arrival at such village or on such land (as the case may be) of any persons who may reasonably be suspected of belonging to any such tribe, class or gang.

Penalty for
breach of
such duties.

22. Any Village-Headman, Village-Watchman, owner or occupier of land¹[or the agent of such owner or occupier], who shall fail to comply with the requirements of section 21, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the first part of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.²

23. [*Indemnity for past registrations and detentions.*] *Rep. Act XII of 1876.*

PART II.

EUNUCHS.

Registers of
eunuchs and
their prop-
erty.

24. The Local Government shall cause the following registers to be made and kept up by such officer as, from time to time, it appoints in this behalf:—

(a) a register of the names and residences of all eunuchs residing in any town or place to which the Local Government specially extends this part of this Act, who are reasonably suspected of kidnapping or castrating children, or of committing offences under section 377 of the Indian Penal Code³, or of abetting the commission of any of the said offences; and

(b) a register of the property of such of the said eunuchs as, under the provisions hereinafter contained, are required to furnish information as to their property.

“Eunuch”
defined.

The term “eunuch” shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include all persons of the male sex who admit themselves, or on medical inspection clearly appear, to be impotent.

Complaints
of entries in
register.

25. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any entry made or proposed to be made in such register, either when the register is first made or subsequently, may complain to the said officer, who shall enter such person's name, or erase it, or retain it, as he sees fit.

Every order for erasure of such person's name shall state the grounds on which such person's name is erased.

The Commissioner shall have power to review any order passed by such officer on such complaint, either on appeal by the complainant or otherwise.

¹ These words were inserted in section 22 by section 2 of the Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1876 (VII of 1876), *infra*, p. 67.

² See the revised edition as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

(Part II—Eunuchs—Secs 26-31)

26 Any eunuch so registered who appears, dressed or ornamented like a woman, in a public street or place, or in any other place, with the intention of being seen from a public street or place,

Penalty on registered eunuch appearing in female clothes or dancing in public or for hire

or who dances or plays music, or takes part in any public exhibition, in a public street or place or for hire in a private house,

may be arrested without warrant, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

27. Any eunuch so registered who has in his charge, or keeps in the house in which he resides, or under his control, any boy who has not completed the age of sixteen years, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both

Penalty on registered eunuch keeping boy under sixteen

28. The Magistrate may direct that any such boy shall be returned to his parents or guardians, if they can be discovered. If they cannot be discovered, the Magistrate may make such arrangements as he thinks necessary for the maintenance and education of such boy, and may direct that the whole or any part of a fine inflicted under section 27 may be employed in defraying the cost of such arrangements

Maintenance and education of boys whose parents cannot be found

The Local Government may direct out of what local or municipal fund so much of the cost of such arrangements as is not met by the fine imposed shall be defrayed

29. No eunuch so registered shall be capable—

(a) of being or acting as guardian to any minor,

(b) of making a gift,

(c) of making a will or

(d) of adopting a son

Disabilities of registered eunuchs.

30 Any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may, from time to time, require any eunuch so registered to furnish information as to all property, whether moveable, or immovable, of or to which he is possessed or entitled, or which is held in trust for him.

Power to require information as to registered eunuch's property

Any such eunuch intentionally omitting to furnish such information, or furnishing, as true, information on the subject which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be false, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 176 or 177 of the Indian Penal Code,¹ as the case may be

Penalty for refusing such information

31. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the making and keeping up and charge of registers made under this part of the Act

Rules for making and keeping up registers of eunuchs.

¹ See the revised edition, as modified up to 1st April 1903.

THE SCHEDULE. ¹*See section 19A.*CERTAIN OFFENCES PUNISHABLE UNDER CHAPTERS XVI AND XVII OF
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326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.

327. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an
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385. Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.

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390. Robbery.

391. Dacoity.

393. Attempt to commit robbery.

394. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.

397. Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.

398. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly
weapon.¹ The schedule was added by section 7 of the Criminal Tribes' Act Amendment Act, 1897
(II of 1897), *infra*, p. 142.² See the revised edition as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

THE SCHEDULE—concluded.

SECTIONS

399. Making preparation to commit dacoity
 402 Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity.
 458 Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.
 459. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
 460. All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them.

ACT No. XV of 1875.¹

[15th July, 1875.]

An Act to amend the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the establishment of rural police and for the more efficient administration of law in the Punjab, it is expedient to amend the Punjab Laws Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Punjab Laws Amendment Act, 1875 :
 It extends to the territories for the time being under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ;
 and it shall come into force at once.
 2. The said Punjab Laws Act, 1872,² shall be read as if the following sections were inserted next after section 39 thereof:—
 * “39A. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen in any part of the territories under its administration and not comprised within the limits of a municipality, and in furtherance of this object may from time to time make rules³ to provide for the following matters:—
 (a) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats ;

Short title.

Local extent.

Commencement.
 Addition to Act IV of 1872.

Power to establish village watchman-system and to make rules.

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1875, Part V, p. 8, and for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid*, 1874, Supplement, pp. 1085, 1086, and *ibid*, 1875, Extra Supplement, p. 1

² The Act was extended to Ajmer Merwara by notification under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 “with the necessary verbal alteration for application to Ajmer-Merwara instead of to the Punjab.”

in the Punjab new sections Act, 1881 (XXIV of 1881), operation was limited to the Punjab.

³ For rules, see those noted on p. 4 of list II in Vol. I of the Ajmer Rules and Orders.

(Secs. 1-2.)

- (b) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat ;
 - (c) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade ;
 - (d) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen ;
 - (e) the conferring upon them, and the exercise by them, of any powers, and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police-officer under any Act for the time being in force ;
 - (f) the performance by them of such duties relating to police, sanitation or statistics, or for the benefit of the village-communities within their beat, as the Local Government thinks fit ;
 - (g) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen, by the headmen of the villages comprised in their respective beats ;
 - (h) the performance, by the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat, of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of, or substitution for, such watchmen ;
 - (i) the exercise, by such village-headmen, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by them of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman for the purposes referred to in clauses (g) and (h) of this section ;
 - (j) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or kind to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in or resorting to such villages, or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other ;
 - (k) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (j) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same ;
 - (l) the efficient working of the village-watchman system generally :
- “ Provided—
- 1st, that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed, a power of.

(Sec 2)

nomination to be exercised in such manner, and subject to such reasonable conditions, as may be prescribed by such rules,

2ndly, that the rules to be made under clause (j) of this section shall include provisions for recording and securing due consideration of the views and opinions of the headmen of such beat on the matters therein referred to

"39B. Every person is bound to render to a village watchman or village-headman discharging the duties of a police-officer under the rules made hereunder all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police-officer.

Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

"Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a police officer or by any village-headman or watchman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government

Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant. Power to direct local tax on for payment of police enrolled under Act V of 1861

"39C. Whenever it seems to the Local Government expedient that the duties of watch and ward and other internal police-service of any town or village not comprised within the limits of a municipality or within the limits of a village watchman's beat, as defined under the power conferred by section 39A, should be performed by police officers enrolled under Act V of 1861, the Local Government may direct that the said service shall be so performed, and may also with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that the charges for the time being fixed by such Government on account of such service shall be defrayed by taxes to be levied in such town or village

"39D. When the Local Government has, under section 39C, directed that taxes shall be levied in any town or village, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time issue a public notice in such town or village, explaining the nature of the taxes he proposes to levy.

Issue of notice of taxes proposed to be levied

"Any inhabitant of such town or village objecting to the taxation thus proposed may, within fifteen days from the publication of such notice, send his objection in writing to the Deputy Commissioner.

Objections to taxation.

"After the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice the Deputy Commissioner may submit for the information of the Local Government a report of the proposal made by him. Such report shall contain specific mention of the objections (if any) urged to his proposal and his opinion on such objections

Proceed thereon.

"No such tax shall be levied until it has, upon such report, been approved by the Local Government.

"39E. When any such tax has been so approved by the Local Government, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time, subject to such

Power to fix rates of tax.

(Sec. 3.)

rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, determine the rates at which it is to be levied.

Power to make rules for collection of taxes.

"39F. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to provide for the collection of such taxes by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, and to regulate the application and mode of accounting for the same.

"39G. [*Validation clause.*] *Rep. Act XII of 1891.*"

Substitution of new section for section 50.

3. Section 50 of the said Punjab Laws Act¹ is repealed, and in lieu thereof there shall be read the following:—

Power to make rules.

"50. The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the matters mentioned in sections 43 to 49 inclusive.

Existing rules.

"All existing rules upon such matters, which might have been made under this section had it been in force, shall be deemed to have been made hereunder.

Conditions of validity of rules hereafter made under this Act.

"50A. No rules hereafter made by the Local Government under any power conferred by this Act shall be valid unless—

(a) they are consistent with the laws for the time being in force in the Punjab;

(b) they are published in the official Gazette;

(c) previous to such publication they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

Penalties for breach of such rules.

"50B. The Local Government may, in making any rule under any of the powers conferred by this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment on conviction before a Magistrate not exceeding six months' imprisonment, or three hundred rupees fine, or both."

ACT No. VII OF 1876.²

[21st March, 1876.]

An Act to extend the ³Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend ³ Act No. XXVII of 1871 (*for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs*) to the Lower Provinces of

¹ Act IV of 1872 is not in force in Ajmer-Merwara.

² For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1876, Part V, p. 226, and for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid*, Supplement, pp. 191, 222, 322 and 342.

Short title, the Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1876, see the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), Bengal Code, Vol. I.

See Notification No. 171-J., dated 19th October, 1877, in Appendix, *infra*, p. 299, extending Act XXVII of 1871 to Ajmer-Merwara as it stood on the Statute Book on that date, i.e., as amended by this Act.

³ *Supra*, p. 53.

Bengal and to amend the same Act in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Section 1 of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words "Lieutenant-Governors of," the following word were inserted (namely), "Bengal". Amendment of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871.

2. Section 18 of the said Act shall be read as if in the second clause, after the words "persons reside," the following words were inserted (namely), "or the agents of such landowners or occupiers." Amendment of section 18.

Section 21 of the said Act shall be read as if in the first clause, after the words "persons reside," the following words were inserted (namely), "or of the agent of any such owner or occupier," Amendment of section 21.

and as if in the fourth clause, after the words "occupier of land," the following words were inserted (namely), "or of the agent of such owner or occupier."

And section 22 of the same Act shall be read as if, after the words "occupier of land," the following words were inserted (namely), "or the agent of such owner or occupier." Amendment of section 22.

THE NORTHERN INDIA FERRIES ACT, 1878.

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ACT No. XVII of 1878.¹

[9th November, 1878.]

An Act to Regulate Ferries in Northern India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate ferries in the Punjab, the North-

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1878, Part. V, p. 135; for Preliminary Report of the Select Committee, see *ibid*, p. 210 and for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid*, Supplement, pp. 286, 325, 1104 and 1194.

(I.—Preliminary.—Secs. 1-3.—II.—Public Ferries.—Sec. 4.)

Western Provinces, Oudh,¹ the Central Provinces, Assam and Ajmere and Merwara; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

Short title.

It extends only to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh,² the Central Provinces, Assam and Ajmere and Merwara.

Local extent.

It shall come into force³ in each of the said territories on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf.

Commencement.

2. On and from the date on which it comes into force in the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the⁴ North-Western Provinces and the said Chief Commissioners, Bengal Regulation VI of 1819 shall be repealed therein; but all determinations, declarations, orders and rules made, engagements entered into, and securities taken, under that Regulation, and then in force, shall be deemed to be respectively made, entered into and taken under this Act.

Repeal.

3. In this Act the word "ferry" includes also a bridge of boats, pontoons or rafts, a swing-bridge, a flying-bridge and a temporary bridge, and the approaches to, and landing places of, a ferry.

Interpretation clause.

II.—PUBLIC FERRIES.

4. The Local Government may from time to time—

(a) declare what ferries shall be deemed public ferries, and the respective districts in which, for the purposes of this Act, they shall be deemed to be situate;

Power to declare, establish, define and discontinue public ferries.

(b) take possession of a private ferry and declare it to be a public ferry;

(c) establish new public ferries where, in its opinion, they are needed;

(d) define the limits of any public ferry;

(e) change the course of any public ferry; and

(f) discontinue any public ferry which it deems unnecessary.

¹ Read now the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, *see* the United Provinces (Designation) Act, 1902 (VII of 1902), General Acts, Vol. VII.

² This title has now merged in that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, *see* the United Provinces (Designation) Act, 1902 (VII of 1902).

³ No notification has yet been issued bringing the Act into force in Ajmer-Merwara.

⁴ Read now the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, *see* the United Provinces (Designation) Act, 1902 (VII of 1902), General Acts, Vol. VII.

⁵ So far as it affects Ajmer-Merwara this Regulation was repealed by s. 2 (a) of the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877 (III of 1877), *infra*, p. 205.

(II.—Public Ferries.—Secs. 5-8.)

Every such declaration, establishment, definition, change or discontinuance shall be made by notification in the official Gazette :

Provided that, when a river lies between two Provinces, the powers conferred by this section shall, in respect of such river, be exercised by the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, and not otherwise :

Provided also that, when any alteration in the course or in the limits of a public ferry is rendered necessary by changes in the river, such alteration may be made, by an order under his hand, by the Commissioner of the division in which such ferry is situate, or by such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint by name or in virtue of his office in this behalf.

Claims for
compensation.

5. Claims for compensation for any loss sustained by any person in consequence of a private ferry being taken possession of under section 4, shall be enquired into by the Magistrate of the district in which such ferry is situate, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and submitted for the consideration and orders of the Local Government.

Superintendence of
public ferries.

6. The immediate superintendence of every public ferry shall, except as provided in section 7, be vested in the Magistrate of the district in which such ferry is situate, or in such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint by name or in virtue of his office in this behalf;

and such Magistrate or officer shall, except when the tolls at such ferry are leased, make all necessary arrangements for the supply of boats for such ferry, and for the collection of the authorized tolls leviable thereat.

Letting
may be
vested in
municipality ;

17. The Local Government may direct that any public ferry situate within the limits of a town be managed by the officer or public body charged with the superintendence of the municipal arrangements of such town ;

and proceeds
paid into
municipal
fund.

and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry be paid into the municipal fund of such town ;

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly.

Letting
ferry-tolls by
auction.

18. The tolls of any public ferry may, from time to time, be let by public auction for a term not exceeding five years, with the approval of the Commissioner or by public auction, or otherwise than by public auction for any term with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

¹ S. 7 A of the Act is not in force in Ajmer-Merwara.

² S. 8 was substituted by s. 1 of the Northern India Ferries Act Amendment Act, 1886 (III. of 1886), *infra*, p. 116.

(II.—Public Ferries.—Secs 9-12)

The lessee shall conform to the rules made under this Act for the management and control of the ferry, and may be called upon by the officer in whom the immediate superintendence of the ferry is vested, or, if the ferry is managed by a municipal or other public body under section 7 or section 7A,¹ then by that body, to give such security for his good conduct and for the punctual payment of the rent as the officer or body, as the case may be, thinks fit.

When the tolls are put up to public auction, the said officer or body, as the case may be, or the officer conducting the sale on his or its behalf, may, for reasons recorded in writing, refuse to accept the offer of the highest bidder, and may accept any other bid, or may withdraw the tolls from auction.

9. All arrears due by the lessee of the tolls of a public ferry on account of his lease may be recovered from the lessee or his surety (if any) by the Magistrate of the district in which such ferry is situate as if they were arrears of land-revenue Recovery of
arrears from
lessee.

10. The Local Government may cancel the lease of the tolls of any public ferry on the expiration of six months' notice in writing to the lessee of its intention to cancel such lease Power to
cancel lease.

When any lease is cancelled under this section, the Magistrate of the district in which such ferry is situate shall pay to the lessee such compensation as such Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, award.

11. The lessee of the tolls of a public ferry may surrender his lease on the expiration of one month's notice in writing to the Local Government of his intention to surrender such lease, and on payment to the Magistrate of the district in which such ferry is situate of such compensation as such Magistrate, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, may in each case direct. Surrender of
lease

12. Subject to the control of the Local Government, the Commissioner of a division, or such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act— Power to
make rules.

(a) for the control and the management of all public ferries within such division and for regulating the traffic at such ferries,

[(b) for regulating the time and manner at and in which and the terms on which, the tolls of such ferries may be let by auction, and prescribing the persons by whom auctions may be conducted];

¹ S 7 A of the Act is not in force in Ajmer Merwara

² Cl (b) was substituted by s. 1 (2) of the Northern India Ferries Act Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), *infra* p. 116.

(II.—Public Ferries.—Sec. 13.)

- (c) for compensating persons who have compounded for tolls payable for the use of any such ferry when such ferry has been discontinued before the expiration of the period compounded for; and
- (d) generally to carry out the purposes of this Act ;
- and, when the tolls of a ferry have been let under section 8, such Commissioner or other officer may, from time to time (subject as aforesaid), make additional rules consistent with this Act—
- (e) for collecting the rents payable for the tolls of such ferries ;
- (f) in cases in which the communication is to be established by means of a bridge of boats, pontoons or rafts, or a swing-bridge, flying-bridge or temporary bridge, for regulating the time and manner at and in which such bridge shall be constructed and maintained and opened for the passage of vessels and rafts through the same, and
- (g) in cases in which the traffic is conveyed in boats, for regulating—
- (1) the number and kinds of such boats and their dimensions and equipment ;
 - (2) the number of the crew to be kept by the lessee for each boat ;
 - (3) the maintenance of such boats continually in good condition ;
 - (4) the hours during which, and the intervals within which, the lessee shall be bound to ply ; and
 - (5) the number of passengers, animals and vehicles, and the bulk and weight of other things, that may be carried in each kind of boat at one trip.

The lessee shall make such returns or traffic as the Commissioner or other officer as aforesaid may from time to time require.

Private ferry
not to ply
within two
miles of
public ferry
without
sanction.

¹ 13. [Except with the sanction of the Magistrate of the district or of such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, no person shall establish, maintain, or work a ferry to or from any point within a distance of two miles from the limits of a public ferry]:

Provided that, in the case of any specified public ferry, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, reduce or increase the said distance of two miles to such extent as it thinks fit:

Provided also that nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent persons plying between two places, one of which is without, and one within, the said

¹ This paragraph was substituted by s. 2 of the Northern India Ferries Act Amendment Act, 1886 (III of 1886), *infra*, p. 116.

(II.—Public Ferries.—Secs. 14-17.)

limits, when the distance between such two places is not less than three miles, or apply to boats¹ [which do not ply for hire or] which the Local Government expressly exempts from the operation of this section.

14. Whoever uses the approach to, or landing-place of, a public ferry is liable to pay the toll payable for crossing such ferry.

Person using
approaches,
etc., liable to
pay.
Tolls.

² 15. Tolls, according to such rates as are from time to time fixed by the Local Government, shall be levied on all persons, animals, vehicles and other things crossing any river by a public ferry and not employed or transmitted on the public service:

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, declare that any persons, animals, vehicles or other things shall be exempt from payment of such tolls.

Where the tolls of a ferry have been let under section 8, any such declaration, if made after the date of the ³ [lease], shall entitle the lessee to such abatement of the rent payable in respect of the tolls as may be fixed by the Commissioner of the division or such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

16. The lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of any public ferry shall affix a table of such tolls, legibly written or printed in the vernacular language, and also, if the Commissioner of the division so directs, in English, in some conspicuous place near the ferry,

Table of
tolls.

and shall be bound to produce, on demand, a list of the tolls, signed by the Magistrate of the district or such other officer as he appoints in this behalf.

17. Except as provided by section 7, all tolls, rents and compensation received by or on behalf of Government, and all fines levied, under this Act shall be disposed of as follows,⁴ that is to say:—

Tolls, rents,
compensation
and fines how
disposed of.

(a) in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,⁵ the residue of such tolls, rents, compensation and fines, after defraying thereout all charges incurred in carrying out this Act

¹ These words were inserted by the Northern India Ferries Act Amendment Act, 1883 (III of 1883), *infra*, p. 116.

² So far as this section exempts from the payment of tolls, persons, animals, vehicles or other things which are exempted by s. 3 of the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901), it is repealed by s. 8 of that Act, *see* General Acts, Vol. VII.

³ The word "lease" was substituted for the word "auction" by the Northern India Ferries Act, 1886 (III of 1883), s. 1 (3), *infra*, p. 116.

⁴ But *see* s. 27 *infra* as to payment of fines to lessees of public tolls.

⁵ Read now "Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh," *see* s. 2 of the United Provinces (Designation) Act, 1902 (VII of 1902), General Acts, Vol. VII.

(II.—Public Ferries.—Sec. 18.—III.—Private Ferries.—Secs. 19-20.)

in those territories, shall be credited to the fund constituted for those territories by the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878: ¹

III of 1878.

(b) in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the residue as aforesaid shall be credited to the fund constituted for those territories by the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878: ¹

IV of 1878.

(c) in the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, such tolls, rents, compensation and fines shall be credited to the Local Government and applied in the first instance to defraying all charges incurred in carrying out this Act in those territories respectively, and shall then, at the discretion of the Local Government,—

(i) be placed at the disposal of any District Board or District Boards established under the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883,² or

XX of 1883.

(ii) be applied to any of the purposes specified in the second clause of section 5 of the Central Provinces additional Rates Act, 1878,³ as

X of 1878.

the case may be, and

(d) in the territories respectively administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, such tolls, rents, compensation and fines shall be credited to the Local Government and applied, first, to defraying all charges incurred in carrying out this Act in those territories respectively, and then to such local works and establishments likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience as the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time direct.

18. The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, from time to time fix rates at which any person may compound for the tolls payable for the use of a public ferry.

III.—PRIVATE FERRIES.

19. The Commissioner of the division may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, from time to time make rules for the maintenance of order and for the safety of passengers and property at ferries other than public ferries.

20. The tolls charged at such ferries shall not exceed the highest rates for the time being fixed under section 15 for similar public ferries.

¹ North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code.

² Punjab Code, Ed. 1903.

³ Central Provinces Code, Ed. 1904.

IV.—PENALTIES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

21. Every lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of a public ferry, who neglects to affix and keep in good order and repair the table of tolls mentioned in section 16,

Penalty for breach of provisions as to table of tolls, list of tolls and return of traffic.

or who wilfully removes, alters or defaces such table, or allows it to become illegible,

or who fails to produce on demand the list of the tolls mentioned in section 16,

and every lessee who neglects to furnish any return required under section 12,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

22. Every such lessee or other person as aforesaid and any person in possession of a private ferry asking or taking more than the lawful toll, or without due cause delaying any person, animal, vehicle or other thing, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for taking unauthorized toll, and for causing delay.

23. Every person breaking any rule made under section 12 or section 19 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rules made under sections 12 and 19.

24. When any lessee of the tolls of a public ferry makes default in the payment of the rent payable in respect of such tolls, or has been convicted of an offence under section 23, or, having been convicted of an offence under section 21 or section 22, is again convicted of an offence under either of those sections, the Magistrate of the district may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, cancel the lease of the tolls of such ferry, and make other arrangements for its management during the whole or any part of the term for which the tolls were let.

Cancellation of lease on default or breach of rules.

25. Every person crossing by any public ferry, or using the approach to, or landing-place thereof, who refuses to pay the proper toll, and every person—

Penalties on passengers offending.

who, with intent to avoid payment of such toll, fraudulently or forcibly crosses by any such ferry without paying the toll; or

who obstructs any toll-collector or lessee of the tolls of a public ferry, or any of his assistants, in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; or

who, after being warned by any such toll-collector, lessee or assistant not to do so, goes or takes any animals, vehicles or other things into any ferry-boat, or upon any bridge, at such a ferry, which is in such a state or so loaded as to endanger human life or property; or

(IV.—Penalties and Criminal Procedure.—Secs. 26-31.)

who refuses or neglects to leave, or remove any animals, vehicles or goods from, any such ferry-boat or bridge, on being requested by such toll-collector, lessee or assistant to do so,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for maintaining private ferry within prohibited limits.

¹ 26. Whoever establishes, maintains or works a ferry in contravention of the provisions of section 13 shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which the ferry is maintained or worked in contravention of those provisions.

Fines payable to lessee.

27. Where the tolls of any public ferry have been let under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the whole or any portion of any fine realized under section 25 or section 26 may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 17, be, at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, paid to the lessee.

Penalty for rash navigation and stacking of timber.

28. Whoever navigates, anchors, moors or fastens any vessel or raft, or stacks any timber, in a manner so rash or negligent as to damage a public ferry, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both; and the toll-collector or lessee of the tolls of such ferry or any of his assistants may seize and detain such vessel, raft or timber pending the enquiry and assessment hereinafter mentioned.

Power to arrest without warrant.

29. The police may arrest without warrant any person committing an offence against section 25 or section 28.

Power to try summarily.

30. Any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, having summary jurisdiction under Chapter XVIII² of the Code of Criminal Procedure, may try any offence against this Act in manner provided by that Chapter.

Magistrate may assess damage done by offender.

31. Every Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates trying any offence under this Act may enquire into and assess the value of the damage (if any) done or caused by the offender to the ferry concerned, and shall order the amount of such value to be paid by him in addition to any fine imposed upon him under this Act; and the amount so ordered to be paid shall be leviable as if it were a fine, or when the offence is one under section 28, by the sale of the vessel, raft or timber causing the damage, and of anything found in or upon such vessel or raft.

¹ Substituted for the original section by s. 2 (3) of the Northern India Ferries Act Amendment Act, 1886 (III of 1886), *infra*, p. 116. The original section was as follows:—

"Whoever conveys for hire any passenger, animal, vehicle or other thing, in contravention of the provisions of section 13, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees."

² See now Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), in the revised edition as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

The Commissioner of the division may, on the appeal of any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under this section, reduce or remit the amount payable under such order

V—MISCELLANEOUS

32. When the lease of the tolls of any ferry is surrendered under section 11 or cancelled under section 24, the Magistrate of the district may take possession of all boats and their equipment, and all other material and appliances, used by the lessee for the purposes of such ferry, and use the same (paying such compensation for the use thereof as the Local Government may in each case direct) until such Magistrate can conveniently procure proper substitutes therefor

Power to take possession of boats, etc. on surrender or cancellation of lease

33. When any boats or their equipment, or any materials or appliances suitable for setting up a ferry, are emergently required for facilitating the transport of officers or troops of Her Majesty on duty, or of any other persons on the business of Her Majesty, or of any animals, vehicles or baggage belonging to such officers, troops or persons, or of any property of Her Majesty, the Magistrate of the district may take possession of and use the same (paying such compensation for the use thereof as the Local Government may in each case direct) until such transport is completed.

Similar power in cases of emergency

34. No suit to ascertain the amount of any compensation payable, or abatement of rent allowable, under this Act shall be cognizable by any Civil Court.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred.

35. The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate, under such restrictions as it thinks fit, any of the powers conferred on it by this Act to any Commissioner of a division or Magistrate of a district or to such other officer as it thinks fit, by name or by virtue of his office

Delegation of powers

36 [Validation of proceedings since repeal of Regulation VI of 1819 in Punjab] Rep by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891)

THE HACKNEY-CARRIAGE ACT, 1879

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ACT No. XIV OF 1879.¹

[5th September, 1879.]

An Act for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the *Hackney-carriage Act, 1879* :

Commence-
ment.
Saving.

and it shall come into force at once ;

but nothing herein contained shall affect any power conferred by any law relating to municipalities,² or any rule made in exercise of any such power.

2. In this Act—

“Hackney-carriage” means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals and used for the conveyance of passengers which is kept, or offered, or plies, for hire; and

“committee” means a municipal committee, or a body of municipal commissioners, constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force.

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1879, Part V, p. 52, and for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid*, Supplement, pp. 49, 78 and 1141.

² For the law relating to municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara, see the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886 (V of 1886), *infra*, p. 220. Rules cannot be made under that Regulation in respect of vehicles to which Act XIV of 1879 applies, see *ib.*, s. 116 (I), proviso, *infra*, p. 254.

3¹ [The Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab and Burma and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces,] Assam, Ajmere and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply² this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively.

Application of Act to municipalities

When this Act has been so applied to any municipality, the committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law³ for the time being in force, it makes rules⁴ or bye-laws for the regulation and control of other matters within such limits.

Power of committees to make rules

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, have the force of law :

Confirmation and publication of rules.

Provided that the Local Government may, at any time, rescind any such rule

Power of Local Government to rescind rules

4 The Local Government of any of the said territories may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make⁵ rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any military cantonment situated in the territory administered by it * * *

Power to make rules for cantonments

All rules made under this section when published for such time and in such manner as the authority making the same may, from time to time, prescribe, shall have the force of law.

5 The authority making any rules under this Act may extend their operation to any railway-station, or specified part of a road, not more than six miles from the local limits of the municipality or cantonment concerned.

Power to extend operation of rules beyond limits of municipality or cantonment.

Provided that such extension shall be made, in the case of a municipality, with the sanction of the Local Government, and, in the case of a cantonment situate in British India, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council

¹ These words were substituted for the words "The Lieutenant-Governors of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma" by the Repealing and Amending Act 1903 (I of 1903), Bengal Code, Vol. I

² For notification on applying the Act to the Ajmer Municipality, see Gazette of India 1891, Part II p. 100

³ See second note on page 78.

⁴ For rules relating to hackney-carriages in the Ajmer Municipality see p. 53 of the Ajmer Rules and Orders Vol. I Ed 1902.

⁵ For rules relating to hackney-carriages in the Nasirabad cantonment see p. 49 of the Ajmer Rules and Orders Vol. I Ed 1902

⁶ The words "and the Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any place in India, but not in British India in which British troops are cantoned" were repealed by the Cantonments Act 1899, XIII of 1899 General Acts Vol. V

take him to
Court.

carriage may require the driver thereof to take him in the same to the Court of such Magistrate or bench for the purpose of making an application under that section.

Any driver neglecting or refusing to comply with such requisition shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine not exceeding fifty rupees or with both.

THE VACCINATION ACT, 1880.

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20. Power to make rules for cantonments.
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ACT No. XIII OF 1880.¹

{9th July, 1880.}

An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Vaccination Act, 1880: and it shall apply only to such municipalities and cantonments situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh,² the Central Provinces, British Burma,³ Assam, Ajmere, and Coorg as it may be extended to in manner hereinafter⁴ provided.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) the expression "Municipal Commissioners" means a body of Municipal Commissioners or a municipal committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment⁵ for the time being in force:

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child:

(3) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of any child:

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1880, Part V, p. 80; for Report of the Select Committee, see *ibid.*, p. 205; and for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid.*, 1879, Supplement, p. 1225; *ibid.*, 1880, p. 666 and 1201.

² These titles have now merged in that of "Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh", see the United Provinces (Designation) Act, 1902 (VII of 1902), General Acts, Vol. VII.

³ This reference to British Burma should now be read as referring to Lower Burma, see the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898), s. 7, Burma Code. The Chief Commissioner is now Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, see Proclamation of 9th April, 1897, in Gazette of India, 1897, Part I, p. 261.

⁴ See ss. 3 and 4.

⁵ For the law relating to municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara, see Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886 (V of 1886) *infra*, p. 220.

(Secs. 3-4.)

(4) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination :

(5) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter :

(6) "vaccination-circle" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination :

(7) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination, or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation ; and includes a "Superintendent of vaccination" ;

(8) "vaccination-season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration by notification in the official Gazette, during which alone vaccination may be performed under this Act.

Extension of
Act to muni-
cipalities.

3. A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in this behalf may apply to the Local Government to extend this Act to the whole or any part of a municipality, and thereupon the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification published in the official *Gazette*, declare its intention to extend this Act in the manner proposed.

Any inhabitant of such municipality or part thereof who objects to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of such publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration. When six weeks from the said publication have expired the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (when such objections have been so sent) if in its opinion they are insufficient, may by like notification effect the proposed extension.¹

Extension to
cantonments.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend this Act to the whole or any part of a military cantonment.²

¹For notifications extending the Act to the Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri Municipalities, see *Gazette of India*, 1895, Part II, p. 1007, and *ibid*, 1900, p. 1442, and *ibid*, 1898, p. 328.

²For notification extending the Act to the cantonment of Nasirabad, see *Ajmer Rules and Orders*, Vol. I, p. 63.

(Secs. 3-4.)

(4) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination :

(5) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter :

(6) "vaccination-circle" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination :

(7) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination, or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform vaccination ; and includes a "Superintendent of vaccination" ;

(8) "vaccination-season" means the period from time to time appointed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration in the official Gazette, during which alone vaccination is to be performed under this Act.

Extension of
Act to municipalities.

3. A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in that behalf by the Government to extend this Act to the said municipalities, and thereupon the Local Government shall publish in the official *Gazette*, in the manner proposed.

Any inhabitant of such municipality who objects to the extension may, within six months after the date of the extension, object in writing to the Local Government, which shall take into consideration the objections from the said public and shall publish the objections have been received, if in its opinion the extension is proposed.

4. The
General
Act to

Extension to
cantonments.

16 No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on such vaccinator by or under the provisions of this Act

No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator. *Proviso.*

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed.

17 The Superintendent of vaccination, in addition to the other duties imposed on him by or under the provisions of this Act, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and under the age of eight years if girls, within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated, and, if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination of such child or to present it for inspection, and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such parent or guardian, and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice

Duties of Superintendent of vaccination

Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.

18. If such notice is not complied with, the Superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Magistrate of the district, or such Magistrate as the Local Government or the Magistrate of the district may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with

If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian before him, and, unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section 22

Procedure when order not obeyed

The Magistrates appointed under this section shall, as far as is conveniently practicable, be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government

Magistrates to be no official Natives.

19 When this Act has been applied to any municipality or any part thereof, the Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the

Power to make rules for municipalities.

¹ For rules regulating vaccination in the Ajmer Municipality, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol I, p. 71.

(Secs. 20-21.)

limits to which it applies. Such rules shall be made in the manner in which, under the law ¹ for the time being in force, the Commissioners make rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality, and shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, have the force of law :

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

20. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment or any part thereof, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules. ²

21. The rules to be made for any local area under section 19 or 20 may, among other matters, provide for—

- (a) the division of such local area into circles for the performance of vaccination ;
- (b) the appointment of a place in each vaccination-circle as a public-vaccine-station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station ;
- (c) the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators and Superintendents of vaccination ;
- (d) the authority with which their appointment, suspension and dismissal shall rest ;
- (e) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccine-stations and their residence within the limits of the vaccination-circles ;
- (f) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them ;
- (g) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators, and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties ;
- (h) the facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses ;
- (i) the grant and form of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility of vaccination ;
- (j) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph ;
- (k) the fee to be paid for vaccination with animal-lymph under section 15 ;
- (l) the fee to be paid to a public vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination-circle at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child ;

¹ For the law relating to municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara, see *Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886* (V of 1886) *infra*, p. 220.

² For rules applicable to the Nasirabad Cantonment, see *Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. I, p. 63.*

Power to
make rules
for canton-
ments.

What rules
under sections
19 and 21
may provide
for.

- (m) the preparation and keeping of registers showing—
 the names of children born in such local area on or after the date of the application of this Act,
 the names of unprotected children born in such local area previous to the application of this Act, and who are, at the time this Act is applied, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls,
 the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under those ages brought within such local area at any time after the application of this Act and who have resided there for a month ;
 the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any ,
- (n) the assistance to be given by the Municipal Commissioners and municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters , and
- (o) the preparation of vaccination-reports and returns

22. Whoever commits any of the undermentioned offences (that is to say) :— Punishment of offences.

- (a) violates the provisions of section 6,
 (b) neglects without just excuse to obey an order made under section 18,
 (c) breaks any of the rules made under section 19 or 20, or
 (d) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section 18
 . after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child,

shall be punished as follows (that is to say) :—

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (a), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both ,

in the case of the offences mentioned in clauses (b) and (c), with fine which may extend to fifty rupees , and

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (d), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

23. The amount of all fees and fines realized, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, under this Act in any municipality shall respectively be credited to and paid from the municipal fund. Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS ACT, 1882.

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ACT No. V OF 1882.¹

[17th February, 1882.]

An Act to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses. •

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Easements Act, 1882":

Local extent.

² It extends to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg;

Commence-
ment.
Savings.

and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1882.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any law not hereby expressly repealed; or to derogate from—

(a) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1880, Part V, p. 494; for Report of Select Committee, see *ibid*, 1881, Part V, p. 1021; and for Proceedings and Debates in Council relating to the Bill, see *ibid*, 1881, Supplement, pp. 687, 766; and *ibid*, 1882, Supplement, p. 172.

² The Act was extended to Ajmer-Marwara by notification under s. 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), see Appendix *infra*, p. 301.

(Preliminary—Sec. 3. Chap. I.—Of Easements generally—Sec. 4)

distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of natural lakes and ponds, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation,

(b) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immovable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immovable property, or

(c) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force

3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian¹ Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of "easement" contained in that Act, are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends. All references in any Act or Regulation to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No IX of 1871,² shall, in such territories, be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

CHAPTER I.

OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses, as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

"Easement" defined.

The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner, the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the servient owner

Dominant and servient heritages and owners

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression "land" includes also things permanently attached to the earth the expression "beneficial enjoyment" includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity, and the expression "to do something" includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations

(a) A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour

¹ See the revised edition as modified up to 31st December 1900

² Repealed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877)

(Chap. I.—Of Easements generally.—Secs. 5-6.)

B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(b) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(c) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(d) A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants, water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(e) A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and re-passing. This right is not an easement.

(f) A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

5. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

A continuous easement is one whose enjoyment is, or may be, continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its enjoyment.

An apparent easement is one the existence of which is shown by some permanent sign which, upon careful inspection by a competent person, would be visible to him.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no sign.

Illustrations.

(a) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(b) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(c) Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. The drain would be discovered upon careful inspection by a person conversant with such matters. These are apparent easements.

(d) A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

6. An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on

Continuous
and discontinuous,
apparent
and non-apparent,
easements.

Easement for
limited time
or on condition.

(Chap 1—Of Easements generally—Sec 7)

the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

7. Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely) —

Easements
restrictive
of certain
rights

(a) The exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto.

Exclusive
right to
enjoy

(b) The right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation

Rights to
advantages
arising from
situation.

Illustrations of the Rights referred to above

(a) The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build on such land, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force.

(b) The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons

(c) The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person

(d) The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto

(e) The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent soil of another person

Explanation—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure, and the subjacent and adjacent soil mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition

(f) The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons

(g) The right of every owner of land to collect and dispose within his own limits of all water under the land which does not pass in a defined channel and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel

(h) The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature, the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond into or out of which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature

(i) The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in, or falling on, such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto.

(j) The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep,

(Chap. II.—*The Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.*—Secs. 8-10.)

and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.

THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

8. An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances, and to the extent, in and to which he may transfer his interest in the heritage on which the liability is to be imposed.

Illustrations.

(a) A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years, and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(b) A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(c) A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot, without the consent of B and C, impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(d) A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

9. Subject to the provisions of section eight, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Illustrations.

(a) A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(b) A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

10. Subject to the provisions of section eight, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the

Who may
impose ease-
ments.

Servient
owners.

Lessor and
mortgagor.

(Chap II.—The Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements —
Secs 11-13)

lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

Explanation—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one half, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

11 No lessee or other person having a derivative interest may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest, or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor. Lessee

12 An easement may be acquired by the owner of the immoveable property for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right is created, or, on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same. Who may acquire easements.

One of two or more co-owners of immoveable property may, as such, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of such property.

No lessee of immoveable property can acquire, for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own, an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

13 Where one person transfers or bequeaths immoveable property to another,— Easements of necessity and quasi easements

(a) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement, or

(b) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement,

(c) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor, or testator, the transferor or the legal representative of the testator shall be entitled to such easement, or

(Chap. II.—*The Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.*—
Sec. 13.)

- (d) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,—

- (e) if an easement over the share of one of them is necessary for enjoying the share of another of them, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

- (f) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (a), (c) and (e), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(a) A sells B a field then used for agricultural purposes only. It is inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(b) A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and retains the other. The field retained was at the date of the sale used for agricultural purposes only and is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over B's field to the field retained.

(c) A sells B a house with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(d) A sells B a house with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hands.

(e) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(Chap. II.—The Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.—
Secs. 14-15.)

(f) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without expressly reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light.

(g) A, the owner of a house, sells B a factory built on adjoining land. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(h) A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect.

(i) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(j) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(k) A grants lands to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(l) Under the¹ Land Acquisition Act, 1870, a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(m) Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building, and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(n) A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

14. When ²[a right] to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share over which the right is exercised, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way, but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

Direction of
way of
necessity.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

15. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have Acquisition

¹ See now the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), General Acts, Vol. VI.

² The words "a right" were substituted for the word "right" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), General Acts, Vol. VI.

(Chap. II.—*The Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.*—
Sec. 15.)

been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where a right of way or any other easement has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support or other easement shall be absolute.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

When the property over which a right is claimed under this section belongs to Government, this section shall be read as if for the words "twenty years," the words "sixty years" were substituted.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1883 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits

(Chap II—The Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements —
Secs 16-17.)

the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1882. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof, and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed "as an easement for twenty years."

(c) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed "as of right for twenty years."

16. Provided that, when any land upon, over or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land.

Exclus on in
favour of
reversioner of
servient
heritage

Illustration

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty five years, but B shows that during ten of these years C had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen are said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

Rights which
cannot be
acquired by
prescription.

None of the following rights can be so acquired —

- (a) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the subject of the right, or the property on which, if the acquisition were made, liability would be imposed,
- (b) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground,
- (c) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise.
- (d) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

(Chap. II.—*The Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.*—
Secs. 18-19. Chap. III.—*The incidents of Easements.*—Secs. 20-21.)

Customary
easements.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

Illustrations.

(a) By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A having become the tenant of a plot of uncultivated land in the village breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(b) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

Transfer of
dominant
heritage pass-
es easement.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.

THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

Rules con-
trolled by
contract or
title.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the servient heritage, and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Incidents of
customary
easements.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

Bar to use
unconnected
with enjoy-
ment.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a farm Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(Chap III—The incidents of Easements—Secs. 22-24)

(b) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of passing to and from the house the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers, for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So, if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for the purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

22 The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner, and when the exercise of an easement can without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Exercise of easement
Confinement of exercise of easement.

Illustrations

(a) A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(b) A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching grass in B's swamp. A, when exercising his easement, must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may, from time to time, alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment

Exception—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure, even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Illustrations

(a) A, the owner of a saw mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw mill into a corn mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(b) A, has a right to discharge on B's land the rain water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves if, by so doing, he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(c) A, as the owner of a paper mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboo, provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(d) A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the¹ easement, but such acts

Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.

¹ But see s. 36, *infra*, p. 104, as to statement of obstruction of easement.

(Chap. III.—The incidents of Easements.—Secs. 25-27.)

must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair, as far as practicable, the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient heritage.

Accessory
rights.

Rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(a) A has an easement [to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(b) A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(c) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(d) A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(e) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(f) A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(g) A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the use or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.¹

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement; but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise less convenient.

Illustrations.

(a) A, as owner of a house, has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

¹ But see s. 50, *infra*, as to extinguishment or suspension of easement.

Liability for
expenses ne-
cessary for
preservation
of easement,
and for
damage from
want of re-
pair.

Servient
owner not
bound to do
anything.

(Chap III—The incidents of Easements—Secs. 28-29)

(b) A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed, but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(c) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(d) A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(e) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees so as to obstruct a passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect —

Extent of easements.

An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity as it existed when the easement was imposed.

Easement of necessity.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties, and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

Other easements.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

(a) a right of way of any one kind does not include a right of way of any other kind.

Right of way.

(b) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by a testamentary or non-testamentary instrument, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the testator died or the non-testamentary instrument was made:

Right to light or air acquired by grant.

(c) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used.

Prescriptive right to light or air.

(d) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose; and

Prescriptive right to pollute air and water.

(e) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

Other prescriptive rights.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Increase of easement.

(Chap. III.—The incidents of Easements.—Secs. 30-31.)

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(b) A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(c) A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

Partition of
dominant
heritage.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden of the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument, decree or revenue proceeding (if any) under which the division was made, and in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Illustrations.

(a) A house to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(b) A house to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day; but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(c) A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have its windows unobstructed.

Obstruction
in case of ex-
cessive user.

31. In the case of excessive user of an easement the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

*(Chap. IV.—The Disturbance of Easements — Secs. 32-33)**Illustration.*

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person

Right to enjoyment without disturbance

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Suit for disturbance of easement.

Explanation I—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-four.

Explanation II—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial within the meaning of this section, unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

Explanation III.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial within the meaning of this section if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health.

Illustrations

(a) A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

(Chap. IV.—*The Disturbance of Easements*.—Secs. 34-36. Chap. V.—*The Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements*.—Sec. 37.)

(b) A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground, and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A.

Then cause
of action
arises for re-
covery of
support.

34. The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation, unless and until¹ substantial damage is actually sustained.

Injunction
to restrain
disturbance.

35. Subject to the provisions of the² Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 1 to 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

(a) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter :

(b) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened, or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

Abatement
of obstruc-
tion of
easement.

36. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement.

CHAPTER V.

THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

Extinction
by dissolution
of right of
servient
owner.

37. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with sect

Illustrations.

(a) A transfers Sultanpur to B on condition that he has an easement on Sultanpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in the easement is extinguished.

C. B's
interests, a

(b) A, in 1860, let Sultanpur to B for thirty years from 1860. B imposes an easement on C. C enjoys it openly as an easement with respect to the land of C, who enjoys it for twenty-nine years.

B,

(c) A and B, tenants in common, have holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement of irrigating B's land. B enjoys it for twenty years and his interest is sold.

is transferable
to draw water
for twenty years
enjoyed.

¹ As to meaning of "sub-

² General Acts, Vol III.

s. 3 of the Scheduled Districts

(Chap V.—The Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.—
Secs 38-40)

(d) A mortgages Sultanpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section ten. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

38. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, Extinction
by release
expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

- (a) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority,
- (b) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to show that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations

(a) A, B and C are co owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(b) A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(c) A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over it his yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished to the extent of the interference.

(d) A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(e) A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land permanently alters the roof, so as to direct the rain water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

39. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise Extinction
by revocation
of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

40. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited Extinction
on expiration
of limited
period or
happening
dissolving
condition.
period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

(Chap. V.—*The Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.*—
Secs. 48-50.)

other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be enjoyed, or that a right accessory thereto was enjoyed, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he enjoyed it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

- (a) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;
- (b) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners enjoys the easement within the said period; or
- (c) where the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

Extinction
of accessory
rights.

48. When an easement is extinguished, the rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-seven. The right of way is also extinguished.

Suspension
of easement.

49. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

Servient
owner not
entitled to
require con-
tinuance.

50. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Chap. V.—The Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements—Sec. 51.

Chap. VI—Licenses.—Sec 52.)

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension

Compensation for damage caused by extinguishment.

Illustration

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

51. An easement extinguished under section forty-five revives (a) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion, (b) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site, and (c) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient heritage.

Revival of easements

An easement extinguished under section forty-six revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-seven.

Illustration

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C, or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.

LICENSES.

52. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be

"License" defined.

unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

Who may
grant license.

53. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interests in the property affected by the license.

Grant may
be express
or implied.

54. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor, and an agreement which purports to create an easement, but is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

Accessory
licenses :
annexed by
law.

55. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest, or the exercise of any right, are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

License when
transferable.

56. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee ; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustrations.

(a) A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

(b) The Government grant B a license to erect and use temporary grain-sheds on Government land. In the absence of express provision to the contrary, B's servants may enter on the land for the purpose of erecting sheds, erect the same, deposit grain therein and remove grain therefrom.

Grantor's
duty to dis-
close defects.

57. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is, and the licensee is not, aware.

Grantor's
duty not to
render pro-
perty unsafe.

58. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license dangerous to the person or property of the licensee.

Grantor's
transferee
not bound by
license.
License when
revocable.

59. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not as such bound by the license.

60. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless—

(a) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force :

(b) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

(Chap. VI—Licenses—Secs. 61-64.)

61. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Revocation
express or
implied

Illustrations.

(a) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(b) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked.

62. A license is deemed to be revoked—

License when
deemed
revoked.

(a) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(b) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative

(c) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires, or the condition is fulfilled.

(d) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right.

(e) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license.

(f) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable

(g) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(h) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years, and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(i) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

63. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property.

Licensee's
rights on
revocation.

64. Where a license has been granted for a consideration, and the licensee, without any fault of his own, is evicted by the grantor before he has fully enjoyed, under the license, the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the grantor.

Licensee's
rights on
eviction.

ACT No. III OF 1886.¹

[29th January, 1886.]

An Act to amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878; XVI
1878
 It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Substitution
 of new
 section for
 section 8, and
 amendment
 of sections 12
 and 15.

1. (1) For section 8 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

[*Vide supra*, p. 70.]

(2) For section 12, clause (b), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

[*Vide supra*, p. 71.]

(3) In the third paragraph of section 15, for the word “auction” the word “lease” shall be substituted.

Amendment
 of section 13,
 and
 substitution
 of new
 section for
 section 26.

2. (1) For the first paragraph of section 13 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

[*Vide supra*, p. 72.]

(2) In the second proviso to the said section, after the word “boats” the words “which do not ply for hire or” shall be inserted.

(3) For section 23 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

[*Vide supra*, p. 76.]

ACT No. XVII OF 1887.

THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.

(Sections 33 to 40, 44 to 46 and 98).²

d. (A) 33. (1) When the settlement record has been made over to the Collector under section 69 of the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, he shall cause to be prepared by the patwari of each estate yearly, or at such other intervals as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, an edition of the settlement record amended in accordance with the provisions of this schedule.

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1885, Part V, p. 227, and for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid.*, Supplement, p. 1257 and *ibid.*, 1886, p. 224.

Short title, the Northern India Ferries Act Amendment Act, 1878, see the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), General Acts, Vol. VI.

² These sections were placed in a schedule and lettered A to M, and in that form were extended to Ajmer-Merwara by a notification under sections 5 and 5 A. of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), see Gazette of India, 1895, Part II, p. 917. They are to be read as part of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877 (II of 1877), *infra*, p. 178, and expressions used in them are to have the same meaning as in that Regulation. For the full text of Act XVII of 1887, see the Punjab Code, Ed. 1903.

(Sect. 34-35.)

(2) This edition of the settlement record shall be called the annual record for the estate, and shall comprise the third, fourth, fifth and sixth documents mentioned in section 65 of the ¹Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, and such other documents, if any, as the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe.

(3) For the purposes of the preparation of the annual record, the Collector shall cause to be kept up by the patwári of each estate a register of mutations and such other registers as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

(B) 34. (1) Any person acquiring by inheritance, purchase, mortgage, gift or otherwise, any right in an estate as an owner, assignee of land-revenue or tenant with a right of occupancy, shall report his acquisition of the right to the patwári of the estate.

Making of that part of the annual record which relates to owners, assigners of revenue and occupancy tenants.

(2) If the person acquiring the right is a minor or otherwise disqualified, his guardian or other person having charge of his property shall make the report to the patwári.

(3) The patwári shall enter in his register of mutations every report made to him under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), and shall also make an entry therein respecting the acquisition of any such right as aforesaid which he has reason to believe to have taken place, and of which a report should have been made to him under one or other of those sub-sections and has not been so made.

(4) A Revenue-officer shall from time to time inquire into the correctness of all entries in the register of mutations and into all such acquisitions as aforesaid coming to his knowledge of which, under the foregoing sub-sections report should have been made to the patwári and entry made in that register, and shall in each case make such order as he thinks fit with respect to the entry in the annual record of the right acquired.

(5) Such an entry shall be made by the insertion in that record of a description of the right acquired and by the omission from that record of any entry in any record previously prepared which by reason of the acquisition has ceased to be correct.

(C) 35. The acquisition of any interest in land other than a right referred to in sub-section (1) of section B of this schedule shall—

(1) if undisputed, be recorded by the patwári in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rules in this behalf prescribe; and,

(2) if disputed, be entered by the patwári in the register of mutations and dealt with in the manner prescribed in sub-sections (4) and (5) of section B of this schedule.

Making of that part of the annual record which relates to other persons

Determina-
tion of dis-
pute, as to
entries in
settlement
records,
annual records
and registers
of mutations.

(D) 36. (1) If during the preparation of a settlement record or an annual record or in the course of any inquiry under Part III (B) of the ¹Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, or under section B or C of this schedule ² a dispute arises as to any matter of which any entry is to be made in such record or in a register of mutations, a Revenue-officer may of his own motion or on the application of any party interested, but subject to the provisions of section F of this schedule ² and after such inquiry as he may think fit, determine the entry to be made as to that matter.

(2) If in any such dispute the Revenue-officer is unable to satisfy himself as to which of the parties thereto is in possession of any property to which the dispute relates, he shall ascertain by summary inquiry who is the person best entitled to the property, and shall, by order, direct that that person be put in possession thereof, and that an entry in accordance with that order be made in the record or register.

Mode of con-
testing
orders as to
entries other
than entries
referred to
in Regulation
II, 1877,
s. 67.

Any person who considers himself aggrieved by any entry in an annual record or register of mutations, or by any direction as to possession made under sub-section (2) of section D of this schedule, ³ may appeal to the authorities to whom an appeal lies under the ¹Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, II, 1877, or when the entry is one in the third or fourth document mentioned in section 65 of that Regulation, or in the case of such a direction as aforesaid, may, either instead of so appealing, or if dissatisfied with the order passed on his appeal by any such authority, bring a suit in the Civil Court against any other persons interested in such entry or direction to have such entry amended or such direction reversed or varied.

Restrictions
on variation of
entries in
records.

(E) 37. Entries in settlement records or in annual records except entries made in annual records by patwáris under clause (1) of section C of this schedule ² with respect to undisputed acquisitions of interests referred to in that section, shall not be varied in subsequent records otherwise than by—

- (a) making entries in accordance with facts proved or admitted to have occurred;
- (b) making such entries as are agreed to by all the parties interested therein or are supported by a decree or order, binding on those parties;
- (c) making new maps where it is necessary to make them.

Mutation
fees.

(F) 38. (1) The Chief Commissioner may fix a scale of fees for all or any classes of entries in a settlement record, annual record or register of mutations and for copies of any such entries.

¹ *Infra*, p. 192.

² These sections were extended to Ajmer-Merwara in a schedule attached to the notification by which the extension was made, *see* the second footnote on p. 116, *supra*.

(Secs 39-46)

(2) A fee in respect of any entry shall be payable by the person in whose favour the entry is made

(G) 39. Any person neglecting to make the report required by section B of this schedule¹ within three months from the date of his acquisition of a right referred to in that section shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the fee which would have been payable according to the scale fixed under section G of this schedule¹ if the acquisition of the right had been reported immediately after its accrual.

Fee for neglect to report acquisition of any right referred to in section B

(I) 98 Any fee payable under section G, or fine imposed under section H, of this schedule,¹ shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land-revenue and as if the person from whom it is due were a defaulter in respect of such an arrear.

Recovery of fees and fines.

(J) 40. Any person whose rights, interests or liabilities are required to be entered in a settlement record or annual record shall be bound to furnish on the requisition of any Revenue-officer, supervisor, kanungo or patwari engaged in compiling the record, all information necessary for the correct compilation thereof.

Obligation to furnish information necessary for the preparation of records

(K) 44 Any entry made in a settlement record or in an annual record in accordance with the law for the time being in force and the rules thereunder shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved or a new entry is lawfully substituted therefor

Presumption in favour of entries in settlement records and annual records.

(L) 45. Any person who considers himself aggrieved as to any right of which he is in possession, by an entry in a settlement record or in an annual record, may institute a suit for a declaration of his right.

Suit for declaration of right by person aggrieved by an entry in a record

(M) 46 The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

Power to make rules respecting records and other matters connected therewith.

(a) prescribing the language in which settlement records, annual records and registers of mutations and other prescribed registers are to be made,

(b) prescribing the form of those records and registers, and the manner in which they are to be prepared, signed and attested,

(c) for the survey of land so far as may be necessary for the preparation and correction of those records and registers,

¹ That is, the schedule attached to the Notification extending these sections to Ajmer-Merwara, see the second footnote on p. 116, *supra*

- (d) for the conduct of inquiries by Revenue-officers under Part III (B) of the ¹Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, or under section B or C of this schedule; and,
- (e) generally for the guidance of Revenue-officers, supervisors, kanungos and patwáris in matters pertaining to records and registers mentioned or referred to in this schedule.

THE EXCISE ACT, 1896.

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(Chap. I.—Preliminary—Secs. 1-3.)

ACT No. XII of 1896.¹

[19th March, 1896.]

An Act to amend the law relating to the Excise revenue in force in Northern India, Burma and Coorg.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in force in Northern India, Burma and Coorg relating to the production, sale, possession and import of spirit, fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Excise Act, 1896.

Title, local
extent and
commence-
ment.

(2) It extends to the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governor of the ²North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh,³ the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma * * * * * Coorg, and Ajmere and Merwara; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) The enactments mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof. Repeal.

(2) But all rules made, powers conferred and licenses and farms granted under any of the enactments so repealed and in force at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Act.

3. (1) In this Act—

Definitions.

(a) "Chief Revenue-authority" means,—

in the territories administered by the ⁴Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh,—the Board of Revenue;

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1896 Part V, p. 9, for Report of the Select Committee, see *ibid*, p. 153, and for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid*, Part VI on 16, 18 and 19.

Provinces of Agra
General Acts, Vol VII.
a Laws Act, 1898

and Oudh, see the
II.

(Chap. I.—Preliminary.—Sec. 3.)

in the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the ¹ Chief Commissioner of Burma,—the Financial Commissioner; and

in the territories respectively administered by the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Coorg and Ajmere and Merwara,—the Chief Commissioner.

(b) "Collector" includes any Revenue-officer in independent charge of a district and any officer ² appointed by the Local Government to discharge, throughout any specified local area, the functions of a Collector under this Act:

(c) "Commissioner of Revenue" means any officer ² appointed by the Local Government to discharge, throughout any specified local area, the functions of a Commissioner of Revenue under this Act:

(d) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorized in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district:

(e) "import" includes removal into one Province of British India from another:

(f) "place" includes also house, boat and raft:

(g) "táí" means the sap of any kind of palm-tree:

(h) "fermented liquor" means malt liquor, wine, pachwai and fermented táí, and in any provision of this Act, shall, if the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, so directs, include any other fermented liquor, and also táí though it may not have perceptibly begun to ferment:

(i) "spirit" means any liquor containing alcohol obtained by distillation:

(j) the expression "intoxicating drugs" means ganja, bhang, charas, and every preparation and admixture of the same:

(k) "hemp" means any variety of the hemp plant from which intoxicating drugs can be produced:

(l) "tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy:

(m) "ser" means a weight of eighty tolas:

(n) the articles next hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed to be sold retail within the meaning of this Act when sold in quantities not exceeding those next hereinafter specified in respect of them, that is to say,—

¹ The Chief Commissioner is now the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

² For officers appointed to be a Collector and a Commissioner respectively in Ajmer-Merwara, see list II, p. 13 in Vol. I of Ajmer Rules and Orders.

(Chap. I.—Preliminary.—Sec. 4. Chap. II.—Production of Spirit and Fermented Liquor.—Secs. 5-6.)

foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles;

country spirit, one ser, and in Burma one reputed quart bottle;

country fermented liquor, four sers, and in Burma four reputed quart bottles;

bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof, one ser;

ganja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas.

If sold in larger quantities, they shall be deemed to be sold wholesale.

(2) In any case in which doubt arises, the Local Government may decide what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be deemed to be "country spirit," "country fermented liquor," "foreign spirit," and "foreign fermented liquor"; and such decision shall be binding on the Courts.

4. Nothing herein contained shall affect ¹ Act XVI of 1863 (to make special provision for the levy of the Excise-duty payable on Spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures or in Chemistry) or the ² Cantonments Act, 1889. Saving of Act XVI of 1863 and XIII of 1869

CHAPTER II.

PRODUCTION OF SPIRIT AND FERMENTED LIQUOR.

5. No person shall construct, work or possess a distillery, still or brewery; or manufacture fermented liquor, in any district except under a license granted by the Collector or by a person authorized by the Collector to grant such license, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) contained therein.

Manufacture of spirit and liquor without license prohibited.

6. The ³ Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, from time to time—

Power to establish distilleries for country spirit.

(a) establish at any place within his district a distillery in which country spirit may be made, and discontinue any distillery so established; and

(b) fix limits within his district within which no such spirit, unless made in the said distillery, shall be introduced without a pass from him.

¹ General Acts, Vol. I.

² General Acts, Vol. V.

³ The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, has been appointed a Collector under the Act, see list II, p. 13, in Vol. I of Ajmer Rules and Orders.

(Chap. II.—Production of Spirit and Fermented Liquor.—Secs. 7-9.)

Duty on
spirit.

7. No spirit shall be removed from any distillery licensed under section 5 or established under section 6 until—

- (a) such duty as the Local Government may from time to time fix in respect of such spirit has been paid, or
- (b) a bond for such duty has been executed, or
- (c) duty in respect of the materials used in making such spirit has been levied at such rates and in such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time direct.

Explanation.—Duty may be fixed or made payable under this section at different rates according to the places to which any spirit is to be removed for consumption.

Duty on
fermented
liquor.

8. No fermented liquor shall be removed from a brewery licensed under section 5 until—

- (a) duty has been paid thereon at the rate for the time being leviable under the ¹ Indian Tariff Act, 1894, on like liquor imported by sea into any part of British India except Aden and Perim, or at such lower rate as the Local Government, having regard to the circumstances of the brewery or of the local area in which the brewery is situate, may from time to time prescribe, or
- (b) a bond for such duty has been executed.

9. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules as to—

- (a) the granting of licenses for distilleries, stills and breweries under section 5 ;
- (b) the notices to be given by the proprietor of a licensed distillery or licensed brewery when he commences and discontinues work ;
- (c) the size and description of the stills in such distillery ;
- (d) the storing and passing out of the spirit made in such distillery, or of the fermented liquor made in such brewery, and the contents of the passes ;
- (e) the inspection and examination of such distillery or brewery, and the warehouses connected therewith, and of the spirit or fermented liquor made and stored therein ;
- (f) the furnishing of statements of the spirit and the stills, coppers, casks and other utensils in such distillery, or of the fermented liquor and the mashtuns, underbacks, wort-receivers, coppers,

Power for
Chief Reve-
nue-authority
to make rules
as to
distilleries
and
breweries
licensed
under
section 5.

¹ See the revised edition as modified up to 1st October, 1903.

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specified articles
visions of this Act,
Power for
Local
Government
to exempt
articles and
persons

Extent of repeal

as relates to the Excise
1881

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Act, 1881

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as relates to the
Act, 1881

as 3 to 5 (both inclusive)

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as relates to the Excise
1881

whole

Intoxicating drugs and
of the Act, see notifica-
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-Cultivation
-Sale of Sprment
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Talukdar, Thakur or Jagirdar
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the Commissioner's offi-
claims admitted and pay-
all be kept in the Com-
Jagirdar, and also all his
at all convenient
Local Gov

Procedure on
further de-
fault.

Taluqdar, etc.,
superceded in
management
income; ent
to grant re-
ceipts
Powers of
manager

Disabilities of
Taluqdar, etc.,
during period
of manage-
ment

Accounts to
be kept

Cancellation
of documents
in proof of
claim

Power to en-
force attend-
ance of wit-
nesses.

Power to ad-
minister oath
or affirmation

Investigation
to be judicial
proceeding.

(Chap. II.—Production of Spirit and Fermented Liquor.—Secs. 7-9.)

Duty on
spirit.

7. No spirit shall be removed from any distillery licensed under section 5 or established under section 6 until—

- (a) such duty as the Local Government may from time to time fix in respect of such spirit has been paid, or
- (b) a bond for such duty has been executed, or
- (c) duty in respect of the materials used in making such spirit has been levied at such rates and in such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time direct.

Explanation.—Duty may be fixed or made payable under this section at different rates according to the places to which any spirit is to be removed for consumption.

Duty on
fermented
liquor.

8. No fermented liquor shall be removed from a brewery licensed under section 5 until—

- (a) duty has been paid thereon at the rate for the time being leviable under the ¹ Indian Tariff Act, 1894, on like liquor imported by sea into any part of British India except Aden and Perim, or at such lower rate as the Local Government, having regard to the circumstances of the brewery or of the local area in which the brewery is situate, may from time to time prescribe, or
- (b) a bond for such duty has been executed.

9. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules as to—

Power for
Chief Reve-
nue-authority
to make rules
as to
distilleries
and
breweries
licensed
under
section 5.

- (a) the granting of licenses for distilleries, stills and breweries under section 5 ;
- (b) the notices to be given by the proprietor of a licensed distillery or licensed brewery when he commences and discontinues work ;
- (c) the size and description of the stills in such distillery ;
- (d) the storing and passing out of the spirit made in such distillery, or of the fermented liquor made in such brewery, and the contents of the passes ;
- (e) the inspection and examination of such distillery or brewery, and the warehouses connected therewith, and of the spirit or fermented liquor made and stored therein ;
- (f) the furnishing of statements of the spirit and the stills, coppers, casks and other utensils in such distillery, or of the fermented liquor and the mashtuns, underbacks, wort-receivers, coppers,

¹ See the revised edition as modified up to 1st October, 1903.

THE SCHEDULE—continued.

LIST OF TALUQDARS, THAKÚRS AND JAGIRDARS IN THE AJMERE DISTRICT—continued.

LIST OF TALUQDARS, THAKÚRS AND JAGIRDARS IN THE ALMORA DISTRICT.					REMARKS,
No.	Name of individual.	Caste.	Name of village or villages in Taluqa.		
TALUQDARS—continued.					
13	Chutter Singh	Rajput	Taluqdar, Nandsee.		
14	Purtab Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Keyrote.		
15	Mangul Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Koorthul.		
16	Sheo Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Kanai Kullar.		
17	Debee Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Judana Jeytpoora.		
18	Sawunt Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Kabanea.		
19	Moadh Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Shokla.		
20	Pem Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Urwur.		
21	Bulwunt Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Shoklee,		
22	Zalim Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Roognathgurh.		
23	Bijay Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Reechmaleean.		
24	Moarh Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Santola.		
25	Kurrun Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Burlee.		
25A	Sawunt Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Kunai Khoord		Sub-Taluqdar of Burlee.

25	• • • • •	Ditto	Ditto, Goelia	Sub-Talukdar of Sawur.
27	Shoojan Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Nagcho.	Ditto ditto.
28	Bhatoot Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Tantotee	Ditto ditto
29	Bhowanee Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Baoree.	Ditto ditto
30	Mallu Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Sawur	Ditto ditto
31	Kahan Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Basoondee	Ditto ditto
32	Chatter Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Chousia	Ditto ditto
33	Harnath Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Tankawas	Ditto ditto
34	Raghoobai and Purbhooan Charans	Charan	Ditto, Bhandawee Rajpooorah	Ditto ditto
35	Mehlab Singh	Rajput	Ditto, Mehroon Khood	Ditto ditto
36	Dheunkul Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Deolharae	Ditto ditto
37	Karun Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Chaud Thulico	Ditto ditto
38	Ram Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Peopla	Ditto ditto
39	Bahadoor Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Massooda	Ditto ditto
40	Chatter Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Sathana.	
41	Dheeraj Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Lamba	
42	Olaj Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Nagar	
43	Pithee Singh	Ditto	Ditto, Deogaon Nag	Sub-Talukdar of Massooda.
44		Ditto	Ditto, Satharae.	
45		Ditto	Ditto, Sakraun	
46		Ditto	Ditto, Nundwara	

THE SCHEDULE—continued.

LIST OF TALUQDARS, THAKÚRS AND JAGIRDARS IN THE AJMERE DISTRICT—continued.

No.	Name of individual.	Caste.	Name of village or villages in Taluqa.	REMARKS.
TALUQDARS—continued.				
45	Hunote Singh . . .	Rajput . . .	Talugdar, Ukrole . . .	Sub-Talugdar of Massooda.
46	Purtab Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto, Keyloo . . .	Ditto ditto.
47	Zorawur Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto, Shairghur . . .	Ditto ditto.
48	Bheem Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto, Futtehghurh . . .	Ditto ditto.
49	Futteh Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto, Kesurpoora . . .	Ditto ditto.
50	Megh Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto, Lalawas . . .	Ditto ditto.
51	Dowlut Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto, Jamola . . .	Ditto ditto.
52	Luchmun Rawul . . .	Jogee . . .	Sheepooree . . .	Ditto ditto.
53	Kullyan Singh . . .	Rajput . . .	Khera . . .	Ditto ditto.
54	Joudhrawul . . .	Jogee . . .	Asun . . .	Ditto ditto.
55	Kullyan Singh . . .	Rajput . . .	Joonen.	Ditto ditto.
56	Ameer Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Talugdar, Mundah . . .	Sub-Talugdar of Joonen.
57	Buldeo . . .	Charun . . .	Ditto, Lissaren.	
58	Deo Singh . . .	Rajput . . .	Ditto, Deolya Khoord.	

59	Man Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Karonj.
60	Mehab Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Bogra Kalahera.
61	Kaloo Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Mehroon.
62	Deorjun Sal	.	.	.	Ditto	Kadera.
63	Chatter Sal	.	.	.	Ditto	Tiewarrea.
64	Modh Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Nemode.
65	Dhounak Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Sankurya.
66	Raja Parlab Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Puisangun.
67	Shrenath Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Para.
68	Jowahir Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Kodah.
69	Nathoo Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Meoda Khoord
70	Subbeh Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Sudara.
71	Urjun Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Goolgaon.
72	Mehpall Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Khawas Suraitree.
73	Roog Nath Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Prahera.
74	Jawant Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Khurwa.
75	Nathoo Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Nasono
76	Ram Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Deogaon Bhagbera.
77	Earee Singh	.	.	.	Ditto	Sularee.

Sub-Talugdar of Khurwa.

(Chap. II.—Of the Administration of Civil Justice. Secs. 15-18.)

first class specially empowered¹ by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to hear such appeals;

(b) when such decree or order is passed or made by a Subordinate Judge of the first class—to the Commissioner;

(c) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Commissioner—to the Chief Commissioner.

When Commissioner and Chief Commissioner may receive second appeal.

15. When the decision of a Subordinate Judge or of the Commissioner passed in appeal reverses or modifies the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a point material to the merits of the case, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the subordinate Courts, a further consideration of the case appears to him to be requisite for the ends of justice.

When decision of first appellate Court to be final.

Application to first appellate Court to refer case.

16. When the Court of first appeal confirms the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final.

17. When the Court of first appeal confirms the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a question of law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence affecting the merits of the case, no further appeal shall lie, but the party aggrieved by such decision may apply to such Court of first appeal to draw up a statement of such question and to submit it,

if such Court of first appeal be that of a Subordinate Judge—to the Commissioner;

if such Court be that of the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner—to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

Every application under this section shall, for the purposes of the Court-fees Act, 1870², be deemed to be a memorandum of appeal to the Court of the Commissioner or to the High Court, as the case may be.

Procedure on such application.

18. If the Court to which such application is made, after perusing such application and hearing the applicant if he claim to be heard, consider that there is a question of the nature specified in section 17, it shall draw up a statement of the same, and of such facts only of the case as are necessary to explain it, and shall submit such statement, together with the record of the case and its own opinion on such question, to the Commissioner or to the said High Court, as the case may be.

¹ For notification, empowering the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and the Judicial Assistant to hear such appeals, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 195.

² See the revised edition as modified up to 1st October, 1899.

(Chap. II.—Of the Administration of Civil Justice. Secs. 19-23.)

19. The Commissioner or the said High Court, as the case may be, shall, with as little delay as possible, proceed to hear the case referred as if it were an appeal instituted in the Court of the said Commissioner or in the said High Court (except that it shall not be necessary for the parties to be present), and shall send a copy of the judgment passed thereon to the Court submitting the point, which shall dispose of the case in conformity therewith.

Procedure on reference being made.

20. The costs, if any, consequent on the reference of the case to the Commissioner or High Court, shall be costs in the appeal out of which the reference arose.

Costs of reference.

21. When any appellate Court in the trial of the civil appeal entertains a doubt in respect of a question of the nature specified in section 17, such Court may refer such question in manner provided by section 18.

Any appellate Court may make reference of its own motion.

References under this section, when made by a Subordinate Judge, shall be made to the Commissioner, and, when made by the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

All such references shall be dealt with in manner provided by sections 19 and 20.

22. The period of limitation for an appeal under section 14 or section 15 shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

Period of limitation.

(a) when such appeal lies to a Subordinate Judge, thirty days;

(b) when such appeal lies to the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, sixty days.

The period of limitation for an application under section 17 shall be thirty days, reckoned from the date of the decree or order of the appellate Court.

In other respects the limitation of such appeals and applications shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.¹

IX of 1871.

23. The Court of the Chief Commissioner shall be deemed for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the said territories:

Which Court deemed highest Court of appeal

² Provided that references under Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil

References

XIV of 1882.

¹ See now the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (IX of 1877), as modified up to 31st December, 1900.

² This proviso was substituted by the *Ajmer Amending Legislation, 1893* (IX of 1893), *infra*, p. 292.

The original proviso ran as follows:—

“Provided that references under sections twenty-two and thirty-two of Act XI of 1855 shall be made, not to the Chief Commissioner, but to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.”

(Chap. II.—Of the Administration of Civil Justice. Secs. 24-26.)

under Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure or section 11 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

Control over subordinate Courts.

Procedure,¹ or under section 11 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887,² shall be made, not to the Chief Commissioner, but to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces. IX

D.—Miscellaneous.

24. The general control over all the Courts of the three lowest grades shall be vested in the Commissioner, subject to the superintendence of the Chief Commissioner.

The general control over the Court of the Commissioner shall be vested in the Chief Commissioner.

Power to distribute judicial business.

25. Subject to the control of the ³ Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner may direct the civil judicial business to be distributed, among the Courts of the three lowest grades in such way as he thinks fit: Provided that no Court shall exercise any powers beyond those conferred on it by or under this Regulation or some other enactment for the time being in force.

The Commissioner may delegate the power conferred on him by this section, wholly or in part, and subject to any limitations he deems fit, to any Subordinate Judge of the first class.

Power to withdraw suit, and try it, or refer it to other Court.

26. The Chief Commissioner or Commissioner shall have power to withdraw any suit or appeal pending in any Court subject to his control or superintendence, and try such suit or appeal himself, or refer it for trial to any other such Court competent to try the same.

Delegation of similar power to Subordinate Judge.

The Commissioner may empower any Subordinate Judge of the first class to exercise a like power in respect of suits pending in the Court of any other Subordinate Judge or of any Munsif.

⁴[In either of the following cases :—

(a) if there is an appeal before the Chief Commissioner from a decree or order which was passed by him in any other capacity or in which he is personally interested,

(b) if there is an application before him for the revision of such a decree or order,

he shall, unless the parties consent to his proceeding with the case himself, transmit the record to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, and that Court shall dispose of the appeal or application as though it had been preferred or made to itself.]

¹ For Act XIV of 1882, see the revised edition as modified up to 1st December, 1899.

² General Acts, Vol. V.

³ For notification as to distribution of business, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II p. 194.

⁴ This paragraph was added by Reg. IX of 1890, s. 1, *infra*, p. 259.

1865, 27. Notwithstanding anything contained in the ¹ Pleadars, Mukhtars and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, no person shall be admitted or enrolled as a pleader or mukhtar under that Act after the passing of this Regulation.

Pleadars and mukhtars.

28 In addition to the persons mentioned in section 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure, ² the following shall be deemed to be "recognised agents" for the purpose of the said Code.—

Recognised Agents.

(a) a party's relation, partner, servant or friend especially empowered to act and permitted by the Court to act as such agent,

(b) a person specially empowered to act as such agent by any of the Istimardars and Jagirdars whose names are included in the schedule attached to the Ajmer Taluqdars' Relief Regulation of 1872, ³

V of 1872,

(c) a vakil or other person authorised by any Prince or Chief to act for or represent him,

(d) an advocate, vakil or attorney enrolled on the roll of any High Court established by Letters Patent, when the Court before which the case is pending is of opinion, for reasons to be recorded by it, that it is essential for the proper conduct of such case to permit such advocate, vakil or attorney to act therein.

29 The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that in any class of suits between landlord and tenant in agricultural villages the evidence may be taken in the form prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure, ⁴ for cases in which an appeal does not lie to a higher tribunal

Mode of recording evidence.

30. The following property is exempted from attachment and sale in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts —

Exemption of certain property from sale in execution of decrees.

land and wells not being situated within the inhabited limits of a town or village,

dwelling-houses belonging to agriculturists and occupied by their owners, implements and materials used in husbandry and animals kept for agricultural purposes,

implements of trade or of domestic industry, and the necessary wearing-apparel of the debtor and his family.

Where the debtor is an agriculturist, it shall be in the discretion of the Court executing the decree, subject to any restrictions which the Chief

¹ See now the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XXIII of 1879), General Acts, Vol. III, by which Act XX of 1865 has been repealed

² See now Act XIV of 1882, as modified up to 1st December, 1893

³ *Supra*, p 144

(Chap. II.—Of the Administration of Civil Justice. Secs. 31-37.)

Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, impose, to exempt from attachment or sale, besides the property hereinbefore mentioned, any agricultural produce which such Court may be satisfied, on such enquiry as it deems fit to make, is intended by such debtor to be used and is required for the subsistence of such debtor and the members of his family dependent on him, or as seed for the land cultivated by him, or as fodder for the animals kept by him for agricultural purposes.

31. [Imprisonment in execution of decree.] *Rep. Act VI of 1888, s. 9.*

Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

32. Except as otherwise provided in this Regulation or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure,¹ so far as the same may be applicable, shall apply to all suits, appeals and other proceedings in the Civil Courts.

33. [Amendment of Act XI of 1865, s. 21.] *Rep. Act IX of 1887.*

E.—Special Provisions for the Hearing of Suits involving Questions regarding Succession to the Estates of Taluqdars, Thakúrs and Jagirdars.

Suits not to be heard in Court of lower grade than that of first class Subordinate Judge.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sections of this Regulation, no suit in which any question regarding a right to inherit as heir by birth or adoption, or to succeed by any other title to the estates of any of the Taluqdars, Thakúrs or Jagirdars entered in the schedule annexed to the Ajmer Taluqdars' Relief Regulation, 1872,¹ is in issue shall be heard by any Court of a lower grade than that of a Subordinate Judge of the first class.

Chief Commissioner not bound to refer points to High Court.

35. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 17 and 18 of this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner shall not on appeal in such suits be bound to make any such reference to the High Court for the North-Western Provinces as is by the said sections prescribed.

Commissioner refer points to Chief Commissioner in Court.

36. References made by the Commissioner of Ajmere, on appeal in such suits under sections 18 and 21, shall be made, not to the said High Court as provided by those sections, but to the Court of the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that, if, on any reference being made to him under this section, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that such reference is one which should be disposed of by the said High Court, he may return it to the Commissioner with a view to its being submitted to that Court as provided by the said sections 18 and 21.

Procedure on reference to

37. The Chief Commissioner shall, on such a reference being made to him unless he returns it for submission to the said High Court, proceed to deal

¹ See now Act XIV of 1882, as modified up to 1st December, 1899.

² *Supra*, p. 144.

(Chap II—Of the Administration of Civil Justice. Sec 37. (Chap III—
Of the Administration of Criminal Justice. Secs. 38-41)

with it in the same manner in all respects as the said High Court is required to do by sections 19 and 21, and his ruling or judgment thereon shall have the same effect as a ruling or judgment of the said High Court, and the Commissioner shall dispose of the case in conformity therewith.

Ch of Com-
miss order

The costs (if any) consequent on such reference shall be costs in the appeal out of which it arose.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.¹

38. Except in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the Chief Commissioner shall discharge the functions of a High Court under the Code¹ of Criminal Procedure.

Chief Com-
missioner to
discharge
functions of
High Court.

39. The Chief Commissioner may at any time appoint one person to be Magistrate of the district in two or more of the districts into which the territory to which this regulation extends may be from time to time divided for the purposes of the said Code¹ of Criminal Procedure

Power to
appoint one
Magistrate of
district for
several
districts.

And any person so appointed may exercise any of his powers as Magistrate of the district for one of such districts within the limits of any other of such districts

40. [Powers under Act X of 1872 (Code of Criminal Procedure), s. 36]
Rep. Reg. IA of 1893.

41. The Commissioner may transfer any criminal case or appeal, or any class of criminal cases or appeals, from a Criminal Court in any district to a Criminal Court competent to dispose of such case or appeal, or class of cases or appeals, in any other district

Power to
transfer cases
from one
district to
another

THE SCHEDULE.

[Enactments Repealed]

Repealed by Reg. IA of 1893.

¹ See now the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1893 (Act V of 1893), as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

THE AJMERE LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION, 1877.

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(D).—*Attachment of the Estate without Court Order of the Settlement, Deans, etc.*

- 82. Power to attach land.
- 83. Effect of attachment.
- 84. Profits of land how applied.
- 85. Attachment when to cease.

(E).—*Transfer to a third mortgage or transferee.*

- 86. Application for transfer.
- 87. When it may be granted.
- 88. Case of several applications.
- 89. Conditions of transfer—
for term;
till arrear is repaid.
- 90. Application to have transfer under section 89 made absolute.
Proceedings thereon.
- 91. Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.

(F).—*Sequestration of the Estate with Continuation of Settlement, Deans, etc.*

- 92. Notification preliminary to sequestration.
- 93. Order of sequestration.
- 94. Effect of such order.
- 95. Expiry of period of sequestration.

(Preamble.)

(G).—Miscellaneous.

SECTIONS.

96. Recovery of arrears by attachment of immoveable property other than estate.

97. Recovery of—

(a) land-revenue due;

(b) rent on Government-land, etc.;

(c) other moneys.

(H).—Recovery of Revenue through Headmen.

98. Other malguzars to pay headmen.

99. Distraint abolished.

100. Joinder of defendants in suits for arrears.

PART V.

OF COURTS OF WARDS.

101. to 105. [*Repealed.*]

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

106. Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

107. Additional powers which may be conferred on Revenue-officers.

108. Functions of Collector how discharged.

109. Chief Commissioner's power of revision.

110. Additional power to make rules.

111. Power to prescribe penalty for breaches of rules.

112. Rules how to be published.

Force of rules.

113. Consolidation and republication of rules.

114. First appeals.

115. Second appeals.

116. Limitation of appeals.

117. Order in first appeal, when confirming original decision, final.

118. No certificates for Revenue-agents to be granted.

119. Proceedings under Regulation not to be impeached.

Limitation of Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

REGULATION No. II of 1877.

A Regulation to declare and amend the law relating to certain interests in land and to the assessment and collection of land-revenue in Ajmere and Merwara.

(Published in the Gazette of India, 1877, Part I, p. 623, and in the Rajputana Official Gazette, 1878, p. 32.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend the law relating to certain

(Part I—Preliminary. Secs 1-2)

interests in land and to the assessment and collection of land revenue in Ajmere and Merwara, It is hereby enacted as follows —

PART I

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877. Short title

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and subject to the provisions of the 38 Vict., cap 3, section 1, Local extent

And it shall come into operation on such date^a as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct Commencement.

2 In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation clause

(a) "agricultural year" means the year beginning on the 1st of June,

(b) "Collector" means any officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Regulation in any part of the said territories * * * * *

(c) "Revenue officer" includes—

(1) the Commissioner of Ajmere when acting under this Regulation or under any rule made under this Regulation,

(2) a collector, and

(3) any person whom the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time appoint by name or by office to do anything required by this Regulation to be done by a Revenue-officer, or anything to be done by a Government officer under this Regulation or under any rule made under this Regulation, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Regulation

(d) "malguzar" means a person liable under section 64 for the payment of the revenue assessed upon an estate.

(e) "section" means a section of this Regulation.

^a Collection of Statutes relating to India Ed 1899 Vol I p 451

^b The 1st January, 1878, see Gazette of India 1877, Pt. II, p. 12, and Rajputana Official
functions of a Court of Wards
Wards Regulation, 1883 (1 of

^c see notifications notified on p. 19
India, 1892, Part II, pp. 1081

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land. Secs. 3-7.)

PART II.

OF CERTAIN INTERESTS IN LAND.

(A).—Of certain Rights of the Government.

Rights of
Government
in regard to
mines and
quarries.

3. Except in the case of lands in respect of which istimrari sanads have been granted by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Government shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved—

(a) to be the sole owner of all mines, opened and unopened, of metal, coal and other valuable minerals, with full liberty to search for and work the same;

(b) to be entitled to take free, or authorize persons who have entered into any contract with it to take free, from any quarry, whether previously worked or not, as much stone, kankar, gravel, sand or other like substance as is needed for any public purpose:

Provided that, whenever in the exercise by the Government of the rights herein referred to over any land, damage is caused to any person whose rights are infringed by the occupation or disturbance of the surface of such land, the Government shall pay to such person such amount of compensation for the damage so caused as may be determined by the Revenue-officer:

Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall affect the concession made in respect of mines and quarries in State-forests by section 6 of the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874.¹

Rights in
regard to
tanks.

Rights in
regard to
waters.

4. The soil of all tanks constructed by the Government, including the embankments of the same, shall be deemed to be the property of Government.

5. The Government shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be entitled to the exclusive use and control of the water of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of all natural collections of water, and of all tanks constructed by the Government.²

Use of Gov-
ernment
pasturage,
etc.

6. No person shall make use of the pasturage or other natural product of any land being the property of the Government, except with the permission of the Revenue-officer and subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

(B).—Of Co-ownership and Partition.

Rights of

7. Any one of the proprietary body of any village who, with the consent

¹ *Supra*, p. 160.

² See further the Ajmer Irrigation Regulation, 1887 (VIII of 1887), *infra*, p. 279.

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land. Secs. 8-13.)

of a majority of such body, permanently improves any common land in such village by sinking a well, constructing an embankment, planting, draining or otherwise, shall become the owner of such land.

villagers
over common
lands
of village.

Unimproved common land shall be deemed to be held on a tenure-at-will from the proprietary body, unless there is a written agreement to the contrary between such body and the holder.

8. Any person recorded as a sharer in the common lands of a village may apply for partition of such lands. Every application under this section shall be presented and dealt with in the manner provided by sections 10 to 19, inclusive.

Partition of
common
lands
of village.

9. Any person recorded as a sharer in land, not being common land of a village, may apply for a partition of such land in the manner hereinafter prescribed: Provided that the area of land in each share, after such partition, shall not be less than ten bighas of well-land, fifteen bighas of talabi or abi land, or thirty bighas of unirrigated land, or a proportion of such classes of land equivalent to ten bighas of well-land.

Partition of
other lands.

10. Every application under section 9 shall be in writing, shall be presented to the Revenue-officer, and shall specify the area of the land, the applicant's share and the names of the other sharers.

Application
for partition.

11. The Revenue-officer shall cause notice of such application to be served on the sharers named therein and published in the village in which the land is situated.

Notice to be
issued.

12. If, within one month from the date of the publication of any notice under section 11, any objection is made to the partition to which it relates, on the ground that the applicant is not entitled to the share of the land of which he is recorded as owner, the Revenue-officer shall stay his proceedings for such time as, in his opinion, is sufficient to admit of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court to try such objection.

Objection
that
applicant
is not entitled
to share
claimed.

Every Revenue-officer staying his proceedings under this section shall make an order requiring the objector or, if for any reason he deems it more equitable, the applicant, to institute such a suit within the time fixed, and in the event of such a suit not being instituted within the said time, may in his discretion disallow the objection or dismiss the application as the case may be.

13. On a suit being instituted to try any objection under section 12, the Revenue-officer shall, with reference to such objection, be guided by the orders passed by the Court in such suit.

Revenue-
officer to be
guided
by orders of
Civil Court as
objection.

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land. Secs. 14-19.)

Other objections how dealt with.

14. If within the period of one month as aforesaid any objection other than an objection of the nature referred to in section 12 is made to the partition, the Revenue-officer shall dispose of it himself; unless for any reason he thinks fit to require that it be submitted to a Civil Court for adjudication, in which event the provisions of sections 12 and 13 shall apply to such objection.

Proceedings of Revenue-officer after objections have been disposed of.

15. When the period of one month from the date of the publication of the notice issued under section 11 has expired, and the objections (if any) made have been disposed of by the Revenue-officer, or by the Civil Court, as the case may be, the Revenue-officer shall, if no such objection has been allowed, proceed to make the partition:

Provided that the Revenue-officer may in his discretion, in order to admit of the institution of an appeal from any decision regarding an objection, or for any other reason he deems sufficient, from time to time further postpone his proceedings.

Mode of making partition.

16. Every Revenue-officer proceeding to make a partition shall pass an order determining the mode in which such partition is to be made.

A partition may, in the discretion of the Revenue-officer, be made in any one of the following modes, that is to say—

- (a) by the sharers themselves if they agree so to make it;
- (b) by arbitrators chosen by the sharers if they consent to choose arbitrators;
- (c) by the Revenue-officer and his subordinates;
- (d) by arbitrators appointed by the Revenue-officer.

Order of partition when to be carried out.

17. The execution of any order passed under section 16 shall be deferred for fifteen days to admit of an appeal being preferred against such order.

At the expiration of the period of fifteen days, if no such appeal has been preferred, or, if such an appeal has been preferred, on its determination, the partition may be carried out.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any right to appeal hereinafter conferred.

Notification on completion of work.

18. On the completion of the partition, the Revenue-officer shall publish a notification of the fact at his office and in the village in which the land partitioned is situate.

Date of taking effect.

The partition shall take effect from such date as may be fixed by such notification.

Costs of partition.

19. The cost of making the surveys requisite for and preparing the records of a partition of any land shall be determined by the Revenue-officer, and recovered from the sharers in such land in such proportions as he may direct.

(C) —Of *Istimrari Estates*

20 "*Istimrari estate*" means an estate in respect of which an *istimrari sanad* has been granted, before the passing of this Regulation, by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Istimrari estate defined.

"*Istimrardar*" means the person to whom such *sanad* has been granted, or any other person who becomes entitled to the *istimrari estate* in succession to him as hereinafter provided.

Istimrardar defined.

21. All tenants of any land, whether cultivable or not, comprised in an *istimrari estate*, shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be tenants at will

Tenants on *istimrari estates*

22 No *Istimrardar* shall—

(a) permanently alienate his *istimrari estate* or any portion thereof by sale, gift or otherwise, except under the law for the time being in force relative to the acquisition of land for public purposes, or

Alienation of *istimrari estates*.

(b) alienate or charge such estate or any portion thereof by lease, mortgage or otherwise, for any term extending beyond his own life, except by way of giving security for an advance under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1871,¹ or other law for the time being in force relative to advances of money by Government for the improvement of land

Any alienation made or charge created in contravention of the prohibition herein contained shall be void.

23 When an *Istimrardar* dies leaving sons or male issue descended from him through males only whether by birth or adoption, or when after the death of an *Istimrardar* his widow has power to adopt and adopts a son to him, the *istimrari estate* shall devolve as nearly as may be according to the custom of the family of the deceased

Succession to estate where there is male issue.

Provided—

1st, that the descent shall in all cases be to a single heir according to the rule of primogeniture,

Rule of primogeniture.

2nd, that no adoption shall be deemed valid unless it is made by a written document deposited with the Collector or the Registrar of the district,

What adoptions valid.

3rd, that no adoption made by a widow shall be deemed valid until confirmed by the Governor General in Council

Adoption by widow

¹ See now the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), as modified up to 1st February, 1903

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land. Secs. 24-26.)

Succession to
estate when
there is no
male issue.

24. Any question as to the right to succeed to an istimrari estate arising in a case not provided for by section 23 shall be decided by the Governor General in Council, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf :

Provided that the Governor General in Council, if he thinks fit, instead of deciding such question himself or appointing any officer to decide the same, may grant to any person claiming to succeed as aforesaid a certificate declaring that the matter is one proper to be determined by a Civil Court.

The person to whom such certificate is granted may institute a suit to establish his right in any Court otherwise competent under the law for the time being in force to try the same, and such Court may, upon the production of such certificate before it, entertain such suit.

Claims for
maintenance
against
Istimrardar.

25. All claims for maintenance or to hold land in lieu of maintenance against an Istimrardar by any member of his family shall be preferred through the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be conclusive.

Expropriation
in istimrari
estates.

26. When land situate in an istimrari estate is to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870,¹ for the purpose of constructing a railway, or for any other object which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner may reasonably be expected to improve the value of such estate,—

Collector's
valuation
final.

1st, the determination of the Collector under section 11 of that Act, as to the amount of compensation to be allowed for such land, shall be final and conclusive :

Such
valuation how
made—

2nd, in arriving at such determination the Collector, instead of taking into consideration the market-value of such land as required by sections 13 and 24 of that Act, shall fix the value of such land in manner following, that is to say—

when land is
cultivated;

(a) when such land is cultivated, he shall ascertain the amount of revenue which would be assessed on such land if it were being fully assessed to land-revenue under the law for the time being in force, and shall allow twenty times the amount so ascertained, and, when such land is uncultivated, he shall, notwithstanding the existence of any custom by which such land would be given free of charge, ascertain the amount of revenue which would be assessed on such land if it were cultivated, and were being fully assessed as

when it is
uncultivated;

¹ For notification appointing the Chief Commissioner, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 222.

² See now the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), General Act, Vol. VI.

(Part II—Of certain Interests in Land Sec. 27)

aforesaid, and shall allow three times the amount so ascertained,

- (b) he shall allow, besides the amount allowed under clause (a), such further amount in respect of any trees and of any wells, tanks, embankments, houses and other works and buildings on such land as under all the circumstances of the cases he may deem fair and reasonable

when there are trees buildings or works.

- 3rd, he may determine the amount of such compensation notwithstanding that no person interested in such land has appeared before him in pursuance of the notice issued by him under section 9 of the said Act.

Valuation may be made in absence of parties.

- 4th, when he has determined the amount of such compensation, he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances.

Vesting of land in Government

- 5th, on determining the amount of compensation, he may pay that amount to the persons whom he deems entitled thereto, but nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person who may receive the whole or any part of such compensation to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto:

Payment of compensation.

- 6th, sections 14 to 16 (both inclusive), sections 18 to 23 (both inclusive) and sections 26 to 42 (both inclusive) of the said Land Acquisition Act, 1870,¹ shall not apply to the cases herein referred to

Certain sections of Act X of 1870 inapplicable

- 7th, except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions of that Act, so far as they may be applicable consistently with the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall apply to such cases.

Remainder of Act to apply

27 No criminal proceeding against any Istimrardar shall be instituted except in the Court of the Magistrate of the district, or in that of the Sessions Judge,

Privileges of Istimrardars in criminal proceedings ✓

and no such proceeding shall be instituted in either of the said Courts without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner

Provided that a Magistrate of the district or the Sessions Judge may allow any such proceeding to be instituted in his Court without such sanction when he thinks, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, that the immediate institution of such proceeding is necessary to prevent a failure of justice

The Chief Commissioner may quash any proceeding the institution of which has been so allowed without his sanction.

¹ See now the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894) General Act, Vol. VI.

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land. Secs. 28-34.)

in civil and
revenue pro-
ceedings.

28. No Istimrardar shall be arrested in execution of any process of any Civil or Revenue Court, except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Decrees for
money.

29. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 234 or section 252 of the Code of Civil Procedure¹ or in any other enactment in force at the time this Regulation is passed,—

not to be
executed after
death of
Istimrardar,
or passed
against repre-
sentative.

no decree for money against an Istimrardar shall be executed after his death, and no decree for money shall be passed against any person as the representative of a deceased Istimrardar: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the enforcement of a lien or other charge against any property not being part of an istimrari estate.

Estates for
which istim-
rari sanads
granted after
passing of
Regulation.

30. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that all or any of the provisions of sections 22 to 29 (both inclusive) shall apply in the case of any estate in respect of which an istimrari sanad may be granted by such Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council after the passing of this Regulation.

(D).—Of Bhum.

"Bhum."

31. "Bhum" means land in respect of which a Bhum sanad may have been granted, whether before or after the passing of this Regulation, by the Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Proprietary
right in
Bhum.

32. No person shall be deemed to have any proprietary right in such land except the persons named in such sanad and their successors in interest thereunder.

Succession to
Bhum where
there is male
issue.

33. When a Bhumia dies leaving sons, or male issue descended, from him through males only, whether by birth or adoption, or when after the death of a Bhumia his widow has power to adopt and adopts a son to him, the Bhum shall devolve according to the custom of the family.

Succession to
Bhum when
there is no
issue.

34. Any question as to the right to succeed to Bhum arising in a case not provided for by section 33 shall be decided by the Governor General in Council, or by such officer as he may² appoint in this behalf:

Provided that the Governor General in Council, if he thinks fit, instead of deciding such question himself or appointing any officer to decide the same, may grant to any person claiming to succeed as aforesaid a certificate declaring that the matter is one proper to be determined by a Civil Court.

¹ See now the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882 (Act XIV of 1882), as modified up to 1st December, 1889.

² For notification appointing the Chief Commissioner to exercise these powers, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 222.

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land Secs 35-40)

The person to whom such certificate is granted may institute a suit to establish his right in any Court otherwise competent under the law for the time being in force to try the same, and such Court may, upon the production of such certificate before it, entertain such suit.

35. All claims for maintenance or to hold land in lieu of maintenance against a Bhumia by any member of his family shall be preferred through the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision shall be conclusive.

Claims for maintenance against Bhumia.

36. Except under the law for the time being in force relative to the acquisition of land for public purposes, no person holding under a Bhum sanad shall alienate or charge the Bhum or his share thereof by sale, gift, lease, mortgage or otherwise to or in favour of any person not being a co sharer holding under the same sanad.

Restrictions on alienation and charging

Any alienation made or charge created in contravention of the prohibition herein contained shall be void.

(E).—Of Holdings wholly or partially exempt from Assessment and of Revenue-assignments generally

37. No person shall be deemed entitled to any exemption, total or partial, from the land-revenue-assessment or to any assignment of land-revenue, except under a sanad granting or recognizing such exemption or assignment issued by or under the authority of the Chief Commissioner as hereinafter provided

No exemption or assignment except under sanad.

38. It shall be in the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, to grant or recognize, either absolutely or subject to conditions, any such exemption or assignments

Power to grant or recognize exemption and assignments.

39. If any question arises as to whether any event on which any such exemption or assignment is determinable has occurred, or as to whether any condition subject to which such exemption or assignment may have been granted or recognized has been fulfilled, the decision of the Chief Commissioner thereon shall, subject only to an appeal to the Governor General in Council, be conclusive

Question whether right to exemption or assignment has determined.

40. If in granting or recognizing any exemption from the land-revenue-assessment in favour of the owner of any land, the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, makes it a condition of his grant or recognition that all or any of the rules regarding alienation, charging, succession or maintenance prescribed for istimari estates by sections 22 to 25, inclusive, and for Bhum by sections 34 to 36, inclusive, or

Conditions regarding alienation, charging, succession and maintenance.

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land. Secs. 28-34.)

in civil and
revenue pro-
ceedings.

28. No Istimrardar shall be arrested in execution of any process of any Civil or Revenue Court, except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Decrees for
money.

29. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 234 or section 252 of the Code of Civil Procedure¹ or in any other enactment in force at the time this Regulation is passed,—

not to be
executed after
death of
Istimrardar,
or passed
against repre-
sentative.

no decree for money against an Istimrardar shall be executed after his death, and no decree for money shall be passed against any person as the representative of a deceased Istimrardar: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the enforcement of a lien or other charge against any property not being part of an istimrari estate.

Estates for
which istim-
rari sanads
granted after
passing of
Regulation.

30. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that all or any of the provisions of sections 22 to 29 (both inclusive) shall apply in the case of any estate in respect of which an istimrari sanad may be granted by such Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council after the passing of this Regulation.

(D).—Of Bhum.

“Bhum.”

31. “Bhum” means land in respect of which a Bhum sanad may have been granted, whether before or after the passing of this Regulation, by the Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Proprietary
right in
Bhum.

32. No person shall be deemed to have any proprietary right in such land except the persons named in such sanad and their successors in interest thereunder.

Succession to
Bhum where
there is male
issue.

33. When a Bhumia dies leaving sons, or male issue descended, from him through males only, whether by birth or adoption, or when after the death of a Bhumia his widow has power to adopt and adopts a son to him, the Bhum shall devolve according to the custom of the family.

ccession to
m when
e is no
ale issue.

34. Any question as to the right to succeed to Bhum arising in a case not provided for by section 33 shall be decided by the Governor General in Council, or by such officer as he may² appoint in this behalf:

Provided that the Governor General in Council, if he thinks fit, instead of deciding such question himself or appointing any officer to decide the same, may grant to any person claiming to succeed as aforesaid a certificate declaring that the matter is one proper to be determined by a Civil Court.

¹ See now the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882 (Act XIV of 1882), as modified up to 1st December, 1839.

² For notification appointing the Chief Commissioner to exercise these powers, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 222.

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land Sects. 35-40)

The person to whom such certificate is granted may institute a suit to establish his right in any Court otherwise competent under the law for the time being in force to try the same, and such Court may, upon the production of such certificate before it, entertain such suit.

35. All claims for maintenance or to hold land in lieu of maintenance against a Bhumia by any member of his family shall be preferred through the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision shall be conclusive.

Claims for maintenance against Bhumia.

36. Except under the law for the time being in force relative to the acquisition of land for public purposes, no person holding under a Bhum sanad shall alienate or charge the Bhum or his share thereof by sale, gift, lease, mortgage or otherwise to or in favour of any person not being a co sharer holding under the same sanad.

Restrictions on alienation and charging

Any alienation made or charge created in contravention of the prohibition herein contained shall be void.

(E).—Of Holdings wholly or partially exempt from Assessment and of Revenue-assignments generally.

37. No person shall be deemed entitled to any exemption, total or partial, from the land-revenue-assessment or to any assignment of land-revenue, except under a sanad granting or recognizing such exemption or assignment issued by or under the authority of the Chief Commissioner as hereinafter provided.

No exempt on or assignment except under sanad

38. It shall be in the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, to grant or recognize, either absolutely or subject to conditions, any such exemption or assignments.

Power to grant or recognize exemptions and assignments.

39. If any question arises as to whether any event on which any such exemption or assignment is determinable has occurred, or as to whether any condition subject to which such exemption or assignment may have been granted or recognized has been fulfilled, the decision of the Chief Commissioner thereon shall, subject only to an appeal to the Governor General in Council, be conclusive.

Question whether right to exemption or assignment has determined.

40. If in granting or recognizing any exemption from the land-revenue-assessment in favour of the owner of any land, the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, makes it a condition of his grant or recognition that all or any of the rules regarding alienation, charging, succession or maintenance prescribed for istimari estates by sections 22 to 25, inclusive, and for Bhum by sections 34 to 36, inclusive, or

Conditions regarding alienation, charging, succession and maintenance.

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land. Secs. 41-44.)

any other special rules regarding alienation, charging, succession or maintenance, shall apply to such land,

and the then owner of such land accepts the grant or recognition on such condition,

such rules shall thenceforward apply to such land.

Of Ex-proprietary Tenants and other Tenants with Rights of Occupancy.

Ex-proprie-
tary tenants.

41. Any person who may have, whether before or after the passing of this Regulation, lost or parted with his proprietary rights in any holding, either temporarily or permanently, and has since continued in occupation of any of the lands comprised in such holding which, as proprietor, he retained under his own cultivation, shall have a right of occupancy in such lands at a rent five annas four pies in the rupee less than the prevailing rate payable by tenants-at-will for lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood.

Such persons are hereinafter called "ex-proprietary tenants."

Any agreement executed, whether before or after the passing of this Regulation, by an ex-proprietary tenant to pay a higher rate of rent than that prescribed by this section, shall be void.

Applications
to fix rent.

42. When the rent of an ex-proprietary or other occupancy-tenant of any land has not been fixed at settlement, or when the rent was then fixed but the term for which it was then fixed has expired, such tenant or his landlord may apply to the Revenue-officer to fix the rent of such land.

Procedure
thereon.

43. On receiving such application, the Revenue-officer shall ascertain the productive powers of such land, and proceed to determine the rent payable by such tenant—

- (a) where such tenant is not an ex-proprietary tenant—at the prevailing rate paid by similar tenants for land of a similar quality with similar advantages, in the neighbourhood ;
- (b) where such tenant is an ex-proprietary tenant—at the rate payable by such tenant under the provisions of section 41.

Grounds of
enhancement
during term
for which
rent fixed.

44. When the rent of any occupancy-tenant has been fixed at settlement or under section 43, the landlord may, during the term for which it has been so fixed, apply to the Revenue-officer to enhance the rent of such tenant on any of the following grounds, and on no other :—

- (a) that the quantity of land held by such tenant has been increased by alluvion or has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him ;

(Part II —Of certain Interests in Land. Secs. 45-49)

- (b) that the value of the produce of such land has risen, or the productive powers of such land have been increased, otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant.

45. Any occupancy-tenant whose rent has been fixed as aforesaid may, during the term for which it has been so fixed, apply to the Revenue officer for an abatement of his rent on any of the following grounds, and on no other —

Grounds of abatement during same

- (a) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion, or has been proved by measurement to be less than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him,
- (b) that the value of the produce of such land has fallen, or the productive powers of such land have been decreased, by any cause beyond his control.

46. Every order for enhancement or abatement of rent made under section 44 or section 45 shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of such order

Enhancement and abatement orders when to take effect

47. No change of the method of paying rent from money to kind, or from kind to money, shall be ordered without the consent of both the landlord and the tenant.

Changes from money to kind rents and vice versa

Provided that the Collector may, where a dispute arises between an exproprietary tenant and his landlord, commute rent payable by such tenant in kind to rent in money.

(G) —Provisions for the Division of Crops and the estimating of Produce between Landlord and Tenant.

48. When the rent of any land is payable by division of a crop grown on such land, the Revenue officer may, on an application being made either by the landlord or by the tenant when such crop is ripe, proceed to such land on a day of which notice shall be given to both parties, and cause such crop to be cut or gathered and divided in accordance with the shares to which, upon such enquiry as he deems fit to make, it appears to him the parties are respectively entitled.

Power to divide crop

49. If owing to an error of such Revenue-officer either party in such division receives less than the share to which he is entitled, such party may, within three months from the date on which such division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, at the price which prevailed on such date.

Remedy for error in division.

If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed to have been rightly made

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land. Secs. 50-53.)

Power to
estimate
standing
crop.

50. When the rent of any land is to be determined by an estimate of a crop standing on such land, the Revenue-officer may, on an application being made either by the landlord or by the tenant when such crop is ripe, proceed to such land on a day of which notice shall be given to both parties, and determine the yield of such crop in manner following, that is to say :—

- (a) each of the parties shall appoint an arbitrator and the Revenue-officer shall appoint a third arbitrator ;
- (b) if either party fails to attend or appoint an arbitrator, the Revenue-officer may appoint an arbitrator for him ;
- (c) the arbitrators thus appointed shall inspect the crop, and, if any two of them agree in their estimate thereof, the Revenue-officer shall declare the rent to be payable in accordance with such estimate ;
- (d) if no two of the arbitrators agree in their estimate, the Revenue-officer shall, after inspecting the crop, make his own estimate thereof, and declare the rent to be payable in accordance therewith.

Remedy
when esti-
mate made
in bad faith.

51. Either party may, within three months from the date on which a declaration is made under section 50, institute a suit against the other party to set aside such declaration on the ground that the estimate on which it is based was made in bad faith, and on no other ground.

If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited, such declaration shall be for all purposes final and conclusive.

(II).—Of ejecting Tenants.

Certain ten-
ants to be
ejected only
in execution
of decree.

52. No tenant with a right of occupancy or holding under an unexpired lease shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment, or as provided in section 54 ; and no ex-proprietary tenant shall be ejected in either of these modes without the sanction of the Commissioner previously obtained.

Mode of
ejecting
other ten-
ants.

53. If a landlord desire to eject a tenant not being a tenant of any of the classes referred to in section 52, he may cause a written notice of ejectment to be served on such tenant not less than one month before the commencement of any agricultural year.

If the tenant does not quit the land before the commencement of such year, the landlord may present an application to the Revenue-officer for assistance to eject.

The Revenue-officer, if satisfied,—

(1) that the tenant is not a tenant of any of the classes referred to in section 52, and

(Part II.—Of certain Interests in Land Secs 54-56. Part III.—Of Land-revenue Settlements. Secs. 57-60)

(2) that the notice of ejectment was served as hereinbefore required, may order the ejectment of such tenant.

54. Any tenant may be ejected under an order of the Court executing a decree against him for an arrear of rent if such decree has remained unsatisfied for the period of one month from the date of any application for execution of the same. Ejectment in execution of decree for arrears.

55. No tenant shall be ejected under section 52, 53 or 54 from any land on which he has effected any permanent improvement by sinking a well, constructing an embankment, planting, draining or otherwise, unless and until he has been paid by the landlord the value of such improvement at the date of ejectment, such value to be determined, in case the parties differ, by order of the Revenue-officer. Compensation claimable by tenant ejected

(1) — Of Relinquishment by a Tenant.

56. Except as may be otherwise provided by any contract, the rent paid by a tenant-at-will in any agricultural year in respect of any land shall continue payable by him during the succeeding agricultural year, unless such tenant, three months before the commencement of such succeeding year, gives notice to his landlord of his intention to relinquish such land, or unless his landlord before the end of such succeeding year ejects him from such land, or lets the same to some other person. When tenant-at will may relinquish.

PART III.

OF LAND-REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

(A).—Of the Assessment of the Land-revenue.

57. When the estate in respect of which a settlement is to be made is owned by one person, the settlement shall be offered to that person. Offer of settlement of estate owned by one person.

58. When such estate is owned by several persons, the settlement may be offered to such persons or to their lambardars or other representatives. Estate owned by several persons.

59. The term for which a settlement is to be made shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of, or under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by, the Governor General in Council. Term for which settlement is made.

60. When the Revenue-officer in charge of the settlement has satisfied himself as to the amount at which, under such¹ rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner, an estate should be Declaration of terms to person to be offered settlement.

¹ For rules, see *Ajmer Rules and Orders*, Vol. II, p. 214.

(Part III.—Of Land-revenue Settlements. Secs. 61-65.)

assessed, he shall declare the same to the persons to whom the settlement of such estate is to be offered.

Effect of
acceptance
of offer.

61. If such persons agree to the assessment so proposed, their agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed by them, and they and those (if any) whom they represent shall become liable from the date of such agreement, or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the payment of the amount of such assessment.

Sanction
requisite to
bind Govern-
ment.

But no assessment shall be considered final as against the Government until it has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

Exclusion of
proprietors
refusing to
accept offer.

62. If such persons refuse to accept the proposed assessment, the Revenue-officer in charge of the settlement may exclude such persons and those (if any) whom they represent from their estate, and may make a settlement of such estate with any other persons, or may take such estate under direct management.

The period of such exclusion shall in no case extend beyond the term of the settlement.

Allowance to
persons
excluded.

63. All persons excluded under section 62 shall, during the period of their exclusion, be entitled to a yearly allowance from the Government, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, but which shall not be less than five per cent. or more than ten per cent. of the nett amount realized by Government from the estate from which such persons are excluded.

Joint and
several
liability.

64. All persons who are bound by the agreement prescribed by section 61 and their successors in interest shall, while they continue to be owners of land in the estate to which such agreement relates, be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the whole amount of revenue assessed upon such estate.

"Perfect
partition"
when allowed.

No partition of the nature of that commonly called "perfect partition" shall be made except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

(B).—Of the Settlement-record.

Settlement-
record.

65. Whenever any settlement of an estate is to be made, the Chief Commissioner may direct that, in addition to the written agreement prescribed by section 61, a settlement-record consisting of all or any of the following documents or of any other similar documents he thinks fit shall be prepared:—

(1) a pedigree-table showing all owners of land in such estate:

(2) a map showing the boundaries of the village or villages comprised in

(Part III.—Of Land-revenue Settlements. Secs. 66-70)

such estate and the boundaries of all fields in such village or villages :

- (3) a statement of the owners of the fields shown in such map :
- (4) a statement of the occupiers of such fields, and of the status of such occupiers :
- (5) a statement of the amount of revenue payable as among themselves by each owner or occupier in respect of his holding :
- (6) a statement of persons holding land revenue-free in such estate, and of the lands so held :
- (7) a record of any customs prevailing in such estate :
- (8) an abstract of the proceedings at such settlement.

66. Entries in the settlement-record shall be made on the basis of actual possession and existing usage, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Revenue-officer. Entries in such record to be made.

67. Any person who considers himself aggrieved by an entry in the settlement-record may appeal to the authorities to whom an appeal lies under this Regulation, or, when the entry is one in the first, third, fourth or seventh document mentioned in section 65, may, instead of so appealing, or, if he prefers an appeal and is dissatisfied with the order passed thereon by any such authority, bring a suit in the Civil Court against any other persons interested in such entry to have such entry amended. Proceedings to contest entry.

68. Entries in the settlement-record made in the course of a settlement and authenticated under section 66 shall be presumed to be correct till the contrary is proved. Entries presumed true

69. The settlement-record shall be made over to the Collector at such time as the Chief Commissioner may direct Record to be delivered to Collector, and kept up by him

¹ The Collector shall, subject to any rules made under section 70, from time to time record, or cause to be recorded, all facts affecting any matters stated in the settlement-record, which occur subsequently to such record being made over to him.

¹ 70. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine— Rules regarding maintenance of record.

- (a) what facts shall be so recorded, and the manner in which the persons by whom, and the occasions on which, such facts shall be brought to notice and recorded ;

- (b) what fees shall be payable in respect of the recording of such facts by any persons concerned in or affected by the occurrence of such facts

¹ These sections and the second paragraph of a. 69 are repealed so far as the estates mentioned in the schedule to the *Upper Patwari Regulation, 1895* (III of 1895), are concerned. See a. 6 of that Regulation *infra*, p. 224.

(Part III.—Of Land-revenue Settlements. Secs. 71-72. Part IV.—Of the Collection of the Land-revenue. Secs. 73-76.)

(C).—Miscellaneous.

Continuance
of assess-
ment;

71. If the term for which any assessment of an estate has been made expires before a new settlement of such estate is made, all persons who continue to occupy land comprised in such estate after the expiration of such term shall hold such land upon the conditions of such assessment until a new settlement is made.

of record-of-
rights.

In all cases the existing record-of-rights shall continue in force until a new record-of-rights is made.

Application
of sections 64,
67 to 71.

72. Section 64 and sections 67 to 71 (both inclusive) shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to the settlement concluded in 1874.

PART IV.

OF THE COLLECTION OF THE LAND-REVENUE.

(A).—Time and Place for Payment of Revenue.

Rules as to
instalments
and times and
places of
payment.

73. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules¹ as to the instalments by which, and the places and times at which, the revenue payable in respect of any estate shall be paid, and as to the mode in which notice of such instalments, places and times shall be given to the persons concerned.

Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, the practice in respect of such matters prevailing at the time this Regulation comes into operation shall continue.

“Arrear,”
“Defaulter.”

74. Any sum not paid as required by section 73 or the rules framed thereunder shall be deemed to be an arrear of land-revenue, and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

(B).—Arrest and Imprisonment of Defaulter.

Issue of
warrant of
arrest.

75. When an arrear of land-revenue has accrued, the Collector may issue a warrant ordering any defaulter to pay the whole or any part of such arrear within a time therein specified, and may empower an officer named in such warrant, in the event of the amount demanded not being so paid, to arrest such defaulter and bring him to the tahsil.

Order to
bring default-
er to district

76. If, when the time named in such warrant has expired, the defaulter is brought to the tahsil, and does not either pay such amount or the portion

¹ For rules under s. 73 in conjunction with s. 110 for the assessment and payment of land revenue, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 196.

(Part IV —Of the Collection of the Land revenue. Secs. 77-81.)

thereof remaining unpaid (as the case may be), or show good reason for extending the time for payment thereof, the Collector may direct him to be conveyed to the Collector's head-quarters, and there kept under personal restraint for ten days or until he pays such amount or such portion thereof within that period.

77. The Collector, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may empower any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and not being of lower grade than that of Tahsildar, to exercise the powers conferred on the Collector by sections 75 and 76.

head-quarters.

Delegat on to subordinate Revenue-officer of powers under sections 75 and 76

78. If the amount named in any warrant issued under section 75 or the portion thereof remaining unpaid (as the case may be) is not paid within the period of ten days fixed by section 76, and no good reason for the delay in the payment thereof is shown, the Collector may, by his warrant, commit the defaulter to the civil jail, to be there detained for such period not exceeding six months, or, if such amount or such portion thereof is more than five hundred rupees, for such period not exceeding one year, from the date of such warrant, as such Collector thinks fit, unless such amount or such portion thereof is sooner paid.

Commitment to civil jail.

79 Whenever any of the processes provided in sections 82, 87 and 93 is taken in respect of an arrear, any defaulter whose holding has been attached, transferred or sequestered shall, if he is in custody under section 75, 76 or 78, be forthwith discharged.

Discharge of defaulter on enforcement of process under section 82 87 or 93

(C) —Attachment and Sale of moveable Property.

80 Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings authorized by sections 75 to 78 inclusive, the Collector may, in order to realize the whole or any portion of an arrear, order the attachment and sale of the moveable property of any defaulter with the exception of the following, that is to say —

Attachment and sale of moveable property

- (a) implements and materials used in husbandry and animals kept for agricultural purposes,
- (b) implements of trade or of domestic industry, and
- (c) the necessary wearing apparel of such defaulter and of his wife and children.

81. Every attachment and sale ordered under section 80 shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law in force for the time being for the attachment and sale of moveable property in execution of a decree of a Civil Court.

Procedure to be followed

*(Part IV.—Of the Collection of the Land-revenue. Secs. 82-88.)**(D).—Attachment of the Estate without Cancellation of the Settlement, Leases, etc.*

Power to
attach land.

82. When an arrear of revenue has accrued in respect of any land, the Collector may, in addition to, or instead of, the processes hereinbefore specified, cause such land or any part thereof to be attached and taken under the direct management of any agent whom he appoints in that behalf.

Effect of
attachment.

83. During the continuance of an attachment under section 82, the defaulters shall be excluded from possession of the land attached, and the agent appointed by the Collector shall stand for all purposes in their position, being bound by all their liabilities to any subordinate proprietors, incumbrancers or tenants of, or on, such land, and being entitled to manage such land, and to receive all rents and profits accruing due to such defaulters therefrom.

Profits of
land how
applied.

84. The surplus profits of such land, after defraying the cost of attachment and management, shall be applied, first, to the payment of any revenue falling due upon such land during the attachment, and next, to discharging the arrear.

Attachment
when to
cease.

85. The attachment shall continue until the arrear is paid or realized from the profits of the land, or the Collector thinks fit to reinstate the defaulters in possession.

(E).—Transfer to a solvent Malguzar or Incumbrancer.

Application
for transfer.

86. When an arrear accrues in respect to any estate, owing to one of the malguzars thereof failing to contribute the portion of the revenue chargeable as between him and the other malguzars of such estate to his holding, any other malguzar of such estate, or any mortgagee or other incumbrancer of, or on, such holding may present a petition to the Collector, offering to take over such holding and pay the portion of the arrear chargeable thereto either in a lump sum or by instalments.

When it may
be granted.

87. If the Collector is satisfied that the arrear has accrued owing to such failure, and that such offer ought to be accepted, he may suspend the execution of any other process taken for the realization of the arrear, and transfer the holding to the applicant.

Case of se-
veral appli-
cations.

88. Where more than one application is made under section 86, the Collector shall, all other things in his opinion being equal, give a malguzar the preference to an incumbrancer, and among several malguzars shall give the preference to the applicant who, in case the defaulting malguzar's holding were sold, would have a right of pre-emption.

(Part IV—Of the Collection of the Land revenue. Secs. 89-94)

89. Any transfer under section 87 may be made subject to such conditions as the Collector thinks fit, and may be either—

Conditions of transfer—

(a) for a term not exceeding fifteen years, on the expiry of which the excluded malguzar shall be entitled to re-enter without making good the arrear, or

for term,

(b) until the amount of the arrear paid by the transferee is repaid to him by such malguzar,

until arrear is repaid.

90. When a transfer is made under section 89, clause (b), and the amount of the arrear is not repaid within twelve years from the date thereof, the transferee may apply to the Collector to publish a notification declaring that if such amount is not repaid to the transferee within one year from the date of such notification, such transfer will become absolute

Application to have transfer under section 89 (b) made absolute.

The Collector may, if he thinks fit, publish such notification, and, if the amount of the arrear is not so repaid before the expiration of one year from the date of such notification, the transfer shall become absolute.

Proceedings thereon.

91. No proceedings taken under sections 88 to 90, inclusive, shall affect the joint and several liability of the malguzars of the estate in which they are taken, for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding of the defaulting malguzar, except that, as regards all such arrears, the transferees shall stand in the place of such malguzar.

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.

(F).—*Sequestration of the Estate with Cancellation of Settlement, Leases, etc.*

92. When any arrear of land-revenue due in respect of an estate remains unpaid for more than one month, the Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, cause to be published and served upon the persons concerned a notification announcing that, unless such arrear is paid within fifteen days from the date thereof, he will sequester such estate or such portion thereof as may be specified in such notification.

Notification preliminary to sequestration.

93. If such arrear is not paid within fifteen days from the date of such notification, the Collector, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may make an order directing that such estate or portion be sequestered, and the defaulters excluded therefrom for a period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such order, and not extending beyond the term of settlement.

Order of sequestration.

94. On an order of sequestration being passed under section 93, the following consequences shall ensue:—

Effect of such order.

- (a) the execution of any other process taken for the realization of the arrear from the excluded defaulters shall be suspended;
- (b) the settlement of the estate shall be cancelled;

(Part IV.—Of the Collection of the Land-revenue. Secs. 95-98.)

- (c) all liens, leases and other incumbrances created by such defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim, over the estate or portion thereof sequestered may, at the option of the Collector, be cancelled ;
- (d) the Collector may take possession of such estate or portion thereof, and either appoint an agent to manage it or let it in farm on such terms as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe ;
- (e) all persons in occupation of any land comprised in such estate or portion thereof shall be bound to pay rent at such rates as the Collector may in his discretion from time to time think proper to fix.

Expiry of
period of se-
questration.

95. On the expiry of the period of sequestration, the estate or portion thereof sequestered shall revert to the excluded defaulters without payment by them of the arrear for which it was sequestered.

(G).—Miscellaneous.

Recovery of
arrears by
attachment
of immove-
able property
other than
estate.

96. When an arrear of revenue cannot be recovered by any of the processes hereinbefore described, the Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, order the attachment under sections 82 to 85, inclusive, of any immoveable property of the defaulters other than that in respect of which such arrear has accrued, and may apply the provisions of those sections to such property until such arrear is discharged.

Recovery
of—

97. The provisions of this Part shall, as far as may be, apply to the recovery of the following, that is to say :—

land-revenue
due ;

- (a) land-revenue due at the time when this Regulation comes into operation ;

rent on
Government
land, etc. ;

- (b) rent payable to the Government in respect of land owned by the Government or held under direct management in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 62, 82 and 94 or otherwise ;

other moneys.

- (c) fees, costs or other money payable under this Regulation or under any rule made in exercise of a power conferred by this Regulation.

(H).—Recovery of Revenue through Headmen.

Other mal-
guzars to pay
to headmen.

98. In any estate in which headmen have been appointed, the remaining malguzars shall be bound, on demand made by the headmen fifteen days before an instalment of revenue falls due, to pay to such headmen the portions of such instalment which as between themselves are chargeable to their holdings respectively.

But no proceedings shall be instituted or maintained by a headman for the recovery of any sum so chargeable to a holding in an estate after the

(Part IV.—Of the Collection of the Land revenue. Secs 99 100. Part VI.—Miscellaneous Secs. 106-107)

Collector has informed such headman that the Government demand on such estate has been remitted to an amount equal to such sum, and that such remission has been granted with special reference to such holding.

99 The power of distraint now exercisable by village-headmen as such shall cease to exist Distraint abolished.

100 A village-headman may sue one or more co sharers in the same suit for sums demandable on account of the same instalment of revenue Joinder of defendants in suits for arrears

PART V.

OF COURTS OF WARDS

101 to 105 [*Rep Regulation I of 1888*]

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS.

106 A Revenue officer may, by a notice in writing require any person liable for the revenue of any land, or entitled to hold such land free of revenue, to erect boundary marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing, and, if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in such notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of such land. Erect on and repair of boundary marks

107 In addition to the powers directly conferred on Revenue-officers by this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Governor, General in Council, invest any Revenue-officer by name or by office for any of the purposes of this Regulation with any of the following powers, to be exercised by him in any part of the territories to which this Regulation extends, and in any specified class of cases — Additional powers which may be conferred on Revenue officers.

(a) any of the powers specified in the 4th section of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870¹,

(b) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(c) power to refer any matter in dispute, which he is required by this Regulation to decide, to arbitration, whether with or without the consent of the parties, and to delegate to the arbitrators all powers necessary for the investigation and decision of such matter,

¹ See now the Land Acquisition Act, 1874 (1 of 1874), General Act, Vol. VI.

(Part VI.—Miscellaneous. Secs. 108-110.)

- (d) power to hear appeals from the decisions of arbitrators in matters referred under clause (c) ;
- (e) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate Revenue-officer ;
- (f) power to review any decision or order given by him which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred ;
- (g) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate officer, and review any order or decision given therein, which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred.

Functions of
Collector how
discharged.

108. Except as may, from time to time, be otherwise directed in the exercise of a power conferred by any enactment for the time being in force, the functions of a Collector under any enactment for the time being in force shall, in any part of the said territories, be discharged by the officer who may be appointed Collector for such part under this Regulation.

Chief Com-
missioner's
power of
revision.

109. The Chief Commissioner may call for the record of any proceedings had by any Revenue-officer, and may pass such order thereon consistent with this Regulation as he thinks fit.

Additional
power to
make rules.

110. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered by this Regulation to make rules, he may, from time to time, make rules ¹ consistent with this Regulation—

- (a) for the assessment of the land-revenue ;
- (b) for the investigation of claims to exemption from such assessment or to assignments of land-revenue ;
- (c) for the appointment and removal of circle-headmen, village-headmen and patels ;
- (d) to determine the persons by whom, the time, place and manner at or in which, anything to be done under this Regulation, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done ; and to regulate the procedure of Revenue-officers and arbitrators acting under this Regulation in all cases ;
- (e) for the investigation by the higher Revenue-officers of charges of misconduct preferred against Revenue-officers of lower grade ;
- (f) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Regulation, and to regulate the costs in all proceedings before Revenue-officers ;

¹ For rules under section 110 in conjunction with s. 73 for the assessment and payment of land revenue, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 196.

(Part VI—Miscellaneous Secs 111-115)

(g) to determine the form of any notice or notification required by this Regulation to be served or published, and the mode in which such notice shall be served or published; and

(h) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

111 The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Regulation, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or both

Power to prescribe penalty for breaches of rules.

112 No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation shall take effect until it has been published in the [official]¹ Gazette

Rules how to be published

All such rules when so published shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, have the force of law.

Force of rules

113. The Chief Commissioner shall, at least once in every three years, cause all such rules still in force to be arranged in some convenient order according to their subject-matter, consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

Consolidation and republication of rules

² The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended, shall be published in the [official]¹ Gazette, and, upon such publication, all rules previously made under this regulation shall cease to be in force

114 Except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, an appeal shall lie from every order and decision given under any of the provisions hereinbefore contained—

First appeals

(a) when such order or decision is given by any Revenue-officer other than the Commissioner or a Collector—to the Collector or to such other officer as the Chief Commissioner may direct to hear such appeals,

(b) when such order or decision is given by the Collector—to the Commissioner,

(c) when such order or decision is given by the Commissioner—to the Chief Commissioner

115. If in any case the order or decision given in appeal under clause (a) or clause (b) of section 114 reverses or modifies the original order or decision on a point material to the merits of the case, and is not hereinbefore declared to be final, the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, may receive a second appeal if on perusal of the grounds of appeal, and of copies of the orders or decisions already given, a further consideration of the case appears to him to be requisite for the ends of justice.

Second appeals

¹ Official was substituted for Rajputa in ss 112 and 113 by the Amending Regulation no 1593 (IX of 1893) s 2(a) *infra*, p. 221

² A consolidated set of the rules made under the Regulation is being compiled and will shortly be published.

(Part VI.—Miscellaneous. Secs. 116-119.)

Limitation of
appeals.

116. The period of limitation for an appeal under section 114 or section 115 shall begin to run from the date of the order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say :—

(a) when such appeal lies to the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, sixty days ;

(b) in other cases, thirty days.

In other respects the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.¹

Order in first
appeal, when
confirming
original deci-
sion, final.

117. Every order or decision given in first appeal, confirming the original order or decision, shall, subject to the powers of review and revision conferred under section 107 and by section 109, be final.

No certificates
for Revenue-
agents to be
granted.

118. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtars, and Revenue Agents Act, 1865,² no certificate authorizing any person to practise as a Revenue-agent shall be granted under that Act after the passing of this Regulation.

Proceedings
under Regu-
lation not to
be impeached.

119. Except as hereinbefore expressly provided,—

(a) everything done, ordered or decided by the Governor General in Council, Chief Commissioner or a Revenue-officer under this Regulation, shall be deemed to have been legally and rightly done, ordered or decided ;

(b) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application instituted or presented with a view to obtaining any order or decision which the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue-officer is under this Regulation empowered to make or pronounce.

Limitation
of jurisdic-
tion of Civil
Courts.

¹ For Act XV of 1877, see the revised edition, as modified up to 31st December, 1900.

² See now the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879), General Acts, Vol. III.

THE AJMERE LAWS REGULATION, 1877.

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REGULATION No. III of 1877.

A Regulation to declare and amend the law in force in Ajmere and Merwara.

(Published in the Gazette of India, 1877, Part I, p. 636, and in the Rajputana Official Gazette, 1878, p. 45.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend certain portions of the law in force in Ajmere and Merwara ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Laws Regulation, 1877.

(Chap I—Preliminary and General. Secs 2-4.)

It extends to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, and to which the provisions of the 33rd of Victoria, ¹ cap. 3, section 1, have been applied, Local extension.

And it shall come into operation on such date² as³ the said Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by a notification in the Gazette of India, direct Commencement.

2 On and from such date the following shall be repealed, that is to say — Repeal of enactments.

(a) all Bengal Regulations except the Regulations referred to in section 3 of this Regulation,

(b) all Acts of the Governor General in Council which do not expressly, or by necessary implication, extend to the said territories or any part thereof, and may not prior to the said date, and in exercise of a power conferred by an Act of the Governor General in Council, have been extended thereto or declared to be in force therein,

(c) all rules, regulations and enactments, not being Statutes, Bengal Regulations, Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations enacted under the 33rd of Victoria, ¹ cap 3, section 1, or rules or regulations made in exercise of a power conferred by any Statute or by any such Regulation or Act,

(d) the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof

But nothing contained in this section shall affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fines or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, before the said date Saving.

3. The Regulations specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be in force throughout the said territories to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule Regulations to be deemed to be in force.

But the powers and functions incident to the operation of the said Regulations, so far as such powers and functions are referred to in the fourth column of the said schedule, shall be exercised and discharged by the authority mentioned in that column

4. In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Rules of decision in cases of certain classes.

¹ Collection of Statutes relating to India, Ed. 1855 Vol. I p. 451.

² The 1st January, 1878, see Gazette of India, 1877 Part II, p. 712, and Lajpoota Official Gazette, 1877, p. 220.

(Chap. I.—*Preliminary and General.* Sec. 5. Chap. II.—*Pre-emption.* Secs. 6-9.)

Mubammadans, and the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus, except in so far as such law has been by legislative enactment altered or abolished, or is opposed to the provisions of this Regulation :

Provided that, when among any class or body of persons or among the members of any family any custom prevails which is inconsistent with the law applicable between such persons under this section, and which, if not inconsistent with such law, would have been given effect to as legally binding, such custom shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be given effect to.

5. In cases not provided for by section 4 of this Regulation, or by any other law for the time being in force, the Courts shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

CHAPTER II.

PRE-EMPTION.

Right of pre-emption.

6. The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned, or referred to, to acquire in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons.

Presumption as to its existence.

7. Unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, such right shall, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, be presumed—

(a) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted ; and

(b) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights affecting such lands.

Its existence in towns to be proved.

8. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or any sub-division thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, or in any sub-division thereof, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed is proprietary tenure.

9. If the property to be sold or foreclosed is a proprietary tenure, or a share of such a tenure, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,—

1st, to co-sharers of such tenure, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor ;

2ndly, to co-sharers of the whole mahal in the same order ; and

3rdly, to any member of the village-community.

(Chap II.—Pre-emption Secs 10-13.)

Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the person to exercise the same shall be determined by lot.

10. When any person proposes to sell any property or when he forecloses a mortgage upon any property in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of such mortgage, as the case may be.

Notice to
pre-emptors.

Such notice shall be given through the Court or some one of the Courts (where there is more than one such Court) in which, under the law for the time being in force, a suit to recover possession of the property might be instituted, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it be stuck up on the *chaupal* or other public place of the village or town in which the property is situate.

11. Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold shall lose such right, unless within three months from the date of such notice he or his agent pays or tenders the price aforesaid to the person so proposing to sell.

Loss of right
of pre-emption.

12. When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of a mortgage, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section 10, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

Right of pre-emption on
foreclosure.

On completion of the purchase, the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of mortgage for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title.

13. Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds, namely —

Suit to enforce right of
pre-emption.

- (a) that no due notice was given as required by section 10 of this Regulation;
- (b) that tender was made under section 11 or section 12 of this Regulation, and refused;
- (c) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith;

(Chap. II.—*Pre-emption. Secs. 14-15. Chap. III.—Criminal Law and Police. Secs. 16-18.*)

(d) in the case of a mortgage, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged.

If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold.

If, in the case of a mortgage, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, and that it was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value.

Decree to fix time for payment.

14. If the Court find for the plaintiff, the decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money or the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall be paid.

Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.

15. If such purchase-money or amount is not paid into the Court before it rises on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall, so far only as relates to such sale or mortgage, lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which the decree relates.

CHAPTER III.

CRIMINAL LAW AND POLICE.

Villagers to aid in tracking.

16. When an offence has been, or may reasonably be supposed to have been, committed, whether within or beyond British territory, and whether by British subjects or others, and the tracks of the persons who may reasonably be supposed to have committed such offence, or of any animal or property reasonably supposed to be connected with such offence, are followed to a spot within the immediate vicinity of any village, the residents of such village shall render every assistance in carrying on such tracks.

Duty of complainant and his trackers;

17. The trackers of the village or locality where the offence was committed and the sufferers from the same shall continue with the trail, until the tracks have been acknowledged by some village through the lands of which they pass.

of other trackers.

18. The trackers of each village within the lands of which the tracks are found shall accompany the trail until the tracks have been acknowledged by some village further on in which the said tracks are found.

19. When the tracks cease to be discernible, the trackers then in charge shall proceed at once to the nearest police-station, and make a report of the case.

Procedure when tracks are lost.

20. If the inhabitants of any village fail to give forthwith the assistance required by section 16 of this Regulation, or if they do not afford full opportunity for search in their houses for the offenders or property, or if it appears that they or any of them were conniving at the offence, or at the escape of the offenders, or at the removal or concealment of the property, and the offenders or the property cannot be traced beyond such village, the Magistrate of the district may inflict a fine upon such village not exceeding five hundred rupees, except in the case of property exceeding five hundred rupees in amount or value being stolen, when the fine may be of any amount not exceeding the value of such property.

Power to fine villager for breach of track la r.

21. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner against every order imposing a fine under section 20 of this Regulation.

Appeal from order under section 20

22. The Magistrate of the district may direct that the fine imposed under section 20 of this Regulation, or any portion of such fine, be awarded to any person injured by the offence in compensation for such injury.

Award of compensation for injury

Where stolen property is recovered through the agency of a tracker, such property shall not be restored to the owner till he has paid to the tracker such reward, not exceeding one-quarter of the value of the property recovered, as the Magistrate of the district may direct

Reward to tracker

23. Landholders and farmers are responsible for maintaining the peace and for apprehending all disturbers of it in their respective estates and farms,

Responsibility of landholders and farmers.

and they shall do all in their power to prevent the commission, within their respective estates and farms, of dacoity, robbery, murder, housebreaking, theft and other such offences, and, on the occurrence within such estates and farms of any such offence, shall do their utmost to apprehend the offenders, and shall pursue them if they have fled.

24. Inhabitants of villages through or near which the pursuit may lie shall join in the pursuit and afford all possible assistance towards the apprehension of the offender and the recovery of the stolen property (if any).

Villagers to aid in apprehending offenders.

25. The inhabitants of a village shall not, as a general rule, be bound to make good to any person the loss sustained by him by robbery, dacoity or theft committed within the limits of such village, but, if the inhabitants of such village be found to have neglected any of the rules laid down in section

Liabilities of villagers

(Chap. III.—Criminal Law and Police. Secs. 26-31.)

23 of this Regulation, they shall be liable collectively to pay to such person such sum, not exceeding the amount of such loss, as the Magistrate of the district may fix with reference to the circumstances of the case, the degree of negligence, and the capabilities of such inhabitants to pay.

Lambardar to keep register of new cattle brought to village.

26. The lambardar of each village, or, where there are several lambardars, such one of them as the Magistrate of the district may direct, shall keep a register in which he shall enter a description of all new cattle brought to the village, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may, by rule,¹ prescribe.

Every person bringing new cattle to the village shall, within twenty-four hours of their arrival there, unless prevented by some circumstance beyond his control, take them before the said lambardar for registration.

Recovery of money paid under award of Court of Vakils.

27. When an award is made by the Rajputana Court of Vakils against the British Government on account of fine, blood-money or compensation, or otherwise, the Magistrate of the district may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, where the amount of the award does not exceed one thousand rupees, and with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner where it exceeds that sum, recover the said amount or any part thereof from any person convicted, whether by the said Court or by a Criminal Court in British India, of the offence on account of which such award was made, or from any village or person liable to fine or to the payment of compensation for such offence under section 20 or section 25 of this Regulation.

Recovery of fines, etc., payable under chapter.

28. All sums payable under this Chapter may be recovered by the Magistrate of the district in the manner prescribed for the realization of fines by the Code of Criminal Procedure.²

Indian Penal Code to apply to certain offences.

29. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Acts amending³ it shall apply to every offence committed before the first day of January, 1862, in any part of the territory to which this Regulation extends, and which, at the time such offence was committed, was part of British India. XL

Police may apprehend members of armed band.

30. The police may apprehend and keep in custody, pending orders from the Chief Commissioner, any person who, there may be reason to believe, belongs to a band of armed men united together for the purpose of committing an offence, whether such offence is to be committed in British territory or elsewhere.

Power to invest Istimrardar.

31. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Istimrardar or other person with any or all the powers which may be exercised by a Police-officer under

¹ For notification prescribing forms of registers to be kept by Lambardars, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 215.

² See now Act V of 1898, as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

³ See the revised edition, as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

(Chap. IV — Miscellaneous. Secs 32-39)

any Act for the time being in force in the territories to which this Regulation extends, and may prescribe the limits within which such powers may be exercised. etc., with powers of Police-officer.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

32. When any claim is made under a contract of dower entered into by a Muhammadan husband, whether such claim is made during his life-time or after his death, and whether it is a claim made by a plaintiff, or a claim by way of set-off or lien made by a defendant, the Court shall allow such amount only as appears to be reasonable with reference to the means of such husband, anything to the contrary in such contract notwithstanding. Claims under contracts of dower

33. The amount of interest which may be decreed in any suit instituted in any Civil Court for the period prior to the date of the suit shall not exceed the amount of the principal sum of money received by the defendant from the plaintiff or the persons whom the plaintiff represents. Amount of interest to be dec ord.

34. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules regulating and restricting the slaughter of animals and the sale of beef or other meat Slaughter of animals and sale of beef.

In case of emergency the Magistrate of the district, subject to the control of the Commissioner, may issue orders of a similar nature, to remain in force for any period he may fix not exceeding one month.

35. Where the sale of flesh, or shooting, or killing animals is, at the time this Regulation comes into force, prohibited within the limits of any religious place by order of the Magistrate of the district with the sanction of the Commissioner, such prohibition shall continue unless or until otherwise ordered by the Chief Commissioner. Sale of flesh or shooting etc. within limits of any religious place.

36. [Manufacture of salt.] *Rep. Act XII of 1882.*

37. [Confiscation of salt manufactured without license.] *Rep. Act XII of 1882.*

38. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, invest any officer by name or office with all or any of the powers conferred by the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877,¹ for the recovery of land revenue or for the recovery of any other revenue due to the Government. Recovery of revenue other than land-revenue.

39. [Taxation in cantonments.] *Rep. Act XIII of 1859.*

¹ *Supra*, p. 173

(Chap. IV.—Miscellaneous. Secs. 40-42. First Schedule.)

Additional
power to
make rules.

40. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Regulation, he may, from time to time, make rules as to the following, that is to say:—

- (a) the maintenance of watch and ward, and the establishment of a proper system of conservancy and sanitation at fairs¹ and other large public assemblies;
- (b) the imposition of taxes for the purposes mentioned in clause (a) of this section on persons holding or joining any of the assemblies therein referred to;
- (c) the custody of judicial records, civil and criminal * * * *²;
- (d) the appointment, duties, punishment, suspension and dismissal of all ministerial officers.³

Penalty for
breach of
rules.

41. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Regulation, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding rigorous or simple imprisonment for a month or a fine of two hundred rupees, or both.

Rules to be
sanctioned
and published.

42. No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation shall take effect until it has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and published in the Gazette of India.

Force of
rules.

All such rules when so sanctioned and published shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, have the force of law.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

[See section 2, clause (d).]

Number and year of enactment.	Title or abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
Act I of 1847	An Act for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XIX of 1863	Partition of estates	So much as has not been repealed.

¹ For rules as to the levy of a shop tax at the Pushkar fair, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 216.

² The words "and the destruction from time to time of such of the said records as it may be deemed unnecessary to keep" were repealed by the Destruction of Records Act, 1879 (III of 1879), General Acts, Vol. III.

³ For rules (1) for the appointment, punishment, suspension, and dismissal of ministerial officers, and (2) for the guidance of Nazirs, Naib Nazirs and Ahlmads, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, pp. 218 and 220 respectively.

(Second Schedule.)

SECOND SCHEDULE.¹

REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

(See section 3.)

Number and year of Regulation	Subject.	Extent of operation.	Powers or duties how to be exercised or performed.
1	2	3	4
• •	• •	• • • •	• •
¹ V of 1799	Estates of intestates.	Sections 4, 5 and 6 . . .	The functions of the Court of the Sadr Diwani Adalat shall be discharged by the Chief Commissioner.
¹ X of 1804	Punishment of State offences by courts-martial.	So much as has not been repealed.	
¹ XI of 1806	Passage of troops	Sections 2 to 6 and section 8, with the exception of such part as authorizes Collectors and their Native officers, or Magistrates and their Police-officers, to give their official aid in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of troops or the progress of travellers. • • • •	The powers of the Governor General in Council and of the Board of Revenue shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.
• •	• •	• • • •	• •
¹ XIX of 1810	Endowments, public buildings and nazul property.	So much as is not repealed by Act No. XX of 1803.	The functions of the Board of Revenue shall be discharged by the Chief Commissioner

¹ This schedule is repealed, so far as it relates to the following Bengal Regulations, by the enactments noted against each. The references to those Regulations have therefore been omitted:—

Beng. Reg. I of 1790	• • • •	Reg. IX of 1803.
XXII of 1806	• • • •	Act XIII of 1833, General Acts, Vol. V.
XX of 1810	• • • •	Reg. IX of 1803.
V of 1817	• • • •	Act X of 1803 (see Beng. Act V of 1826, see revised ed. Law as modified up to 1st April, 1927).
VI of 1819	• • • •	
XX of 1828	• • • •	

² *Supra*, Part I.

³ The words and figures "and with the exception, in section VIII, of the words and figures" under the rules prescribed by Reg. V of 1804 were repealed by Regulation IX of 1803.

⁴ The words "Local Government" have been substituted for the words "Governor General in Council" in Beng. Reg. IX of 1803, see *supra*, p. 6.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*REGULATIONS IN FORCE—*continued.*

Number and year of Regulation.	Subject.	Extent of operation.	Powers or duties how to be exercised or performed.
1	2	3	4
¹ XI of 1812	Foreign Immigrants.	So much as has not been repealed.	² The powers of the Nizamut Adalat shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.
• •	• •	• • • •	• • 3
¹ III of 1818	State Prisoners	So much as has not been repealed.	
• •	• •	• • • •	• • 3
¹ VI of 1825	Supply of troops on the march.	The whole	The powers of the Board of Revenue shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.
• •	• •	• • • •	• • 3
¹ V of 1827	Administration of landed property.	So much as has not been repealed, except the words and figures "and clauses 5 and 6, section 16, Regulation III, 1803."	The powers of the Board of Revenue shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.

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- 103. Unauthorized buildings over drains, etc.
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- 105. Power to require drainage, etc., of unwholesome tanks, etc.

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- 107. Buildings, etc., in ruinous or dangerous state.

Buildings and Grounds in Unsanitary Condition.

- 108. Power to require owner to clear away noxious vegetation.
- 109. Power to trim hedges and trees bordering on streets.
- 110. Power to have building or land cleansed.
- 111. Power in respect of building unfit for habitation.
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- 127.
- 128.
- 129.
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REGULATION No. V of 1886.

A Regulation to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in Ajmere and Merwara.

(Published in the Gazette of India, 1886, Part I, p. 581.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in Ajmere and Merwara; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title,
local extent

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.

(Chap I—Preliminary Secs. 2-3)

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, and and com-
mencement.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of November, 1886.

(4) [*Rep Reg. IX of 1893*]

2 In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(1) "committee" means a municipal committee constituted under this Regulation.

(2) "municipality" means a local area to which this Regulation has been applied under section 4 or section 5

(3) "Honorary Magistrate" means a Magistrate who holds no salaried office in any department of the Government service

(4) "inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business or owning or occupying immovable property in a municipality or in a local area to which the Chief Commissioner has by notification declared his intention to apply this Regulation

(5) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway

(6) "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant

(7) "notification" means a notification published by authority of the Chief Commissioner in the official Gazette.

(8) "notified" means published as aforesaid and

(9) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation.

3. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification and in such other manner as he may from time to time determine, declare his intention to apply this Regulation to any town or to any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another. Not declaration
of intention
to apply
Regulation.

(2) Every notification under this section shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building, land or water in the vicinity of any such town

(Chap. I.—Preliminary. Secs. 4-5. Chap. II.—Organization of Municipal Committees. Secs. 6-7.)

Provided that it shall not, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, so include any part of a military cantonment.

Application
of Regu-
lation.

4. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to the application of the Regulation, submit his objection in writing to the Chief Commissioner within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Chief Commissioner shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Chief Commissioner has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, apply this Regulation to the local area.

Special rule
as to appli-
cation of
Regulation
to towns to
which Act
XV of 1873
applies.

5. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, apply¹ this Regulation to any local area which is a municipality established under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873. * * * * *

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Committee to
consist of
elected and
appointed
members.

6. There shall be established for each municipality a municipal committee having authority over that municipality and consisting of—

(a) so many elected members as may be determined in manner prescribed representing the whole municipality or wards of the municipality ; and

(b) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the committee as the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the rules made under this Regulation, appoint in this behalf.

Magistrate
to convene
meeting to

7. (1) The Magistrate of the district within which any municipality is situate shall, within one month from the date on which this Regulation has

¹ Reg. V of 1886 has, by notifications Nos. 1406—702 and 1408—702, dated 22nd December, 1886 (see Gazette of India, 1887, Pt. II, p. 15), been applied under s. 5 to each municipality in Ajmer-Merwara, viz., the municipalities of Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri. Their boundaries were fixed by notification under Act XV of 1873, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, pp. 244 and 245.

² Words directing the application of this Regulation to every local area which was a municipality established under Act XV of 1873 within three months of the date on which the Regulation came into force, unless the Regulation had been previously applied to some local area in which the area was comprised, or the Chief Commissioner had declared that the Regulation was unsuited to that area, were repealed by Regulation IX of 1893.

(Chap. II.—Organization of Municipal Committees Secs 8-10)

been applied to the municipality under section 4 or section 5, issue notices in writing to the persons mentioned in section 8, inviting them to meet at a time and place specified in the notices for the purpose of preparing and submitting, within such further time not exceeding three months from the date of the meeting as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality

determine
system of
representation
and
election.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may, for special reasons, grant an extension, not exceeding one month, of the time fixed under this section for submitting proposals

8 Notices under section 7 shall be issued to the following persons, namely —

Persons to be
invited to
meeting

(a) all Honorary Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality,

(b) [Rep by Reg IX of 1893]

(c) any leading residents of the municipality not included under [clause (a)] who in the opinion of the District Magistrate should be allowed to take part in the discussion

9. The persons who meet in compliance with the notice issued under section 7 shall consider, and shall, within the time limited under that section, submit through the District Magistrate to the Chief Commissioner proposals regarding the following matters, namely —

Matters to be
considered at
the meeting

(a) the treatment of the municipality as a whole for the purposes of representation, or the division of the municipality into wards

(b) the number of representatives proper for the municipality or for each ward,

(c) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election,

(d) the registration of electors,

(e) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes, and

(f) any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election which it may seem to the meeting expedient to consider

10 (1) The Chief Commissioner shall, after taking into consideration the proposals (if any) submitted under section 9, make rules¹ regulating the matters referred to in that section, and may in making such rules direct that the

Power to
Chief Com-
missioner to
make rules
regarding

¹ This reference was substituted for the reference "clauses (e) and (f)" by the Ajmer Amending Regulation No. 1-93 (IX of 1893) *infra* p. 232.

² As to procedure for making rules see s. 100, *infra*, p. 203, and for Bazaar Municipal Rules, see Ajmer Rules and Orders Vol. II, p. 25.

(Chap. II.—Organization of Municipal Committees. Secs. 11-13.)

representa-
tion and
election.

breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may, after the committee has come into existence as hereinafter provided, amend, after consulting the committee, the rules made under sub-section (1); but no amendment made under this sub-section shall take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(3) Elective members of the committee shall be elected in accordance with the ¹ rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

Term of
office of
member of
committee.

11. (1) The term of office of a member of a committee shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner by rule made under this Regulation, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Resignation
of member.

12. A member of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Chief Commissioner, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Chief Commissioner, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Removal of
member.

13. (1) The Chief Commissioner may remove any member of a committee—

- (a) if he refuses to act, or becomes, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member ;
- (b) if he has been declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in the public service ;
- (c) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee ;
- (d) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, dangerous to the public peace or order ; or
- (e) when he is a salaried officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, unnecessary or undesirable.

¹ For rules as to Municipal elections, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 290.

(Chap. II.—Organization of Municipal Committees. Secs. 14-17.)

(2) A person removed under this section shall be disqualified for election unless and until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs.

14. (1) When the place of an elected member of a committee becomes vacant by his resignation, removal, death or otherwise, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place: Filling of casual vacancies.

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the limitation of the proportion of appointed members of the Committee fixed by section 6, clause (b), direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a committee becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, but subject to the rules made under this Regulation, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office, until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

15. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules made under this Regulation, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name. Incorporation of committee.

16. A committee shall come into existence at such time as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, appoint in this behalf. Time for committee coming into existence.

17. (1) When a committee comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Regulation, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area which is a municipality under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:— Consequence of establishment of committee where municipal committee exists.

(a) the said North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act shall cease to apply to the local area;

(b) the committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;

(c) all property vested in the old committee shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, vest in the committee constituted under this Regulation (hereinafter called the new committee), subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;

(Chap. II.—Organisation of Municipal Committees. Sec. 18.)

- (d) every right and liability belonging to or incurred by the old committee may be enforced by and against the new committee in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the old committee if this Regulation had not been made;
 - (e) a Government officer employed by the old committee at the time when the new committee comes into existence shall be deemed to be similarly employed by the new committee, and shall not be dismissed from that employment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner; and
 - (f) the new committee shall be substituted for the old committee in all legal proceedings by or against the old committee pending at the time when the new committee comes into existence.
- (2) When a committee comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Regulation, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area in which Act XX of 1856¹ (*An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) is in force, that Act shall cease to have effect in the local area, and every panchayát constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

18. A committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect as its chairman one of its own members or some other person qualified for election as a member, and the member or other person so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Chief Commissioner, but not otherwise, become chairman of the committee:

Provided that—

- (a) if the office of chairman remains vacant for three months from the date of the first meeting of the committee, or, in the case of a vacancy afterwards occurring, from the occurrence of that vacancy, and no person is within that period elected under this section to fill it, the Chief Commissioner may in his discretion appoint such person as he thinks fit by name or by virtue of office to be chairman; and
- (b) in such municipalities as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification, exempt from the operation of this section, the

¹ *Supra*, p. 27.

(Chap. II—Organization of Municipal Committees. Secs 19 23)

Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint such person as he thinks fit by name or by virtue of office to be chairman.

19 In every municipality the committee shall from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

Election of
vice-chair-
man

20. (1) The term of office of a member of the committee elected to be chairman shall be the residue of his term of office as member

Term of office
of chairman
and vice-
chairman.

(2) The term of office of any other person elected to be chairman, or of a chairman appointed by the Chief Commissioner, shall be such term, not exceeding three years, as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe.

(3) The term of office of a vice-chairman shall be one year:

Provided that, when at the time of his election as vice chairman the residue of his term of office as member of the committee is less than one year, his term of office as vice chairman shall be the residue of his term as member.

(4) An outgoing chairman or vice chairman shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

21 (1) A chairman of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Chief Commissioner, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Chief Commissioner, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office

Resignation
of chairman
or vice-chair-
man

(2) A vice-chairman of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the committee, and, on his resignation being accepted by the committee, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office

22 The Chief Commissioner may remove any chairman or vice chairman of a committee from his office as such chairman or vice-chairman if he refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, a defect of character which unfits him to be chairman or vice-chairman, or if he, without sufficient excuse, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee

Removal of
chairman or
vice-chair-
man

23. (1) If an elected chairman or vice-chairman dies or resigns his office or is removed, a new chairman or vice-chairman shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by section 18 or section 19, as the case may be,

Casual vacan-
cies in office
of chairman
or vice-chair-
man.

(2) If a chairman appointed by the Chief Commissioner dies, resigns his office or is removed, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint another chairman

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy

(Chap. II.—Organization of Municipal Committees. Secs 24-27.)

shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office:

Provided that, if a person so elected is a member of the committee at the time of his election, he shall go out of office on ceasing to be a member.

(4) A person going out of office under sub-section (3) shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Chairman to become member if not already member.

24. When a person not already a member of the committee is elected or appointed chairman, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of his election or appointment, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as chairman.

Notification of Elections, Appointments and Vacancies.

Notification of elections, appointments and vacancies.

25. Every election and appointment of a member or chairman of a committee, and every vacancy in the office of a member or chairman, shall be notified.

Joint Committees.

Joint committees.

26. (1) A committee may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal committee, or with a district board, or with a cantonment authority, or with more than one such committee, board or authority, in appointing out of their respective bodies a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee, and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, boards or authorities, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between committees, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

Time for holding meetings.

27. (1) A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month on such day as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 34.

(2) The chairman, or, in his absence, a vice-chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

(Chap. II.—Organization of Municipal Committees Secs 28 33.)

28. (1) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

Ordinary and
special meet-
ings.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Regulation or the rules made under this Regulation to be transacted at a special meeting

29 (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be two-thirds of the whole committee. Quorum

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 34:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not

30. (1) At every meeting of a committee the chairman, if present, shall preside. Chairman of
meeting

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting and a vice chairman is present, such vice-chairman, or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting

31. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, or by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, all questions which may come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. Vote of ma-
jority deci-
sive

(2) In case of any equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

32. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division and the Inspector of Schools of the circle shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the committee, and to address the committee on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works and public instruction. Certain
officers en-
titled to attend
and speak

33. (1) Every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the Resolutions
to be recorded

(Chap. II.—Organization of Municipal Committees. Secs. 34-36.)

and published.

meeting or the next ensuing meeting, and shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the District Magistrate.

Power to make rules as to meetings and proceedings.

34. (1) Every committee may from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Regulation and any rules made under this Regulation by the Chief Commissioner, as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner of convening ordinary and special meetings respectively, and of giving notice thereof;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;
- (d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;
- (e) the division of duties among the members of the committee;
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the committee for money paid under this Regulation; and
- (g) all other similar matters.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Officers and Servants.

Appointment of Secretary.

35. (1) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed.

(2) If a person who is an officer in the service of the Government, and who is not a member of the committee, is appointed secretary, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of such appointment, and shall continue to be a member of the committee as long as he holds the office of secretary.

(3) When a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. In other cases, the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, assign to a secretary such pay as it thinks fit.

Employment of other

36. Subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, and to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may make prescribing the qualifications requisite

¹ For rules of Procedure, see *Ajmer Rules and Orders*, Vol. II, p. 277.

(Chap. II.—Organization of Municipal Committees. Secs. 37-39.)

in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill), a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit.

officers and
servants

37. In the case of a Government official a committee may—

Pensions of
Government
officials
serving com-
mittees.

- (1) if his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the ¹ [Civil Service Regulations] for the time being in force; and
- (2) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Chief Commissioner.

38. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official a committee may—

Pensions of
others.

- (1) grant him leave-allowances and, if he is employed under a committee constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, when this Regulation comes into force, and is not entitled to pension, or if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity, and,
- (2) if empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner,—
 - (a) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the ² [Civil Service Regulations] for the time being in force, or
 - (b) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement.

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the ¹ [Civil Service Regulations] for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under the Government.

Contracts.

39. (1) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering into, on its behalf, any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees.

Authority to
contract.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes" by the Ajmer Amending Regulation, 1893 (IX of 1893), *infra*, p. 222.

² These words were substituted for the words "Government Civil Pension Code" by *ibid*

(Chap. II.—Organization of Municipal Committees. Secs. 34-36.)

and pub-
lished.

meeting or the next ensuing meeting, and shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the District Magistrate.

Power to
make rules as
to meetings
and proceed-
ings.

34. (1) Every committee may from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Regulation and any rules made under this Regulation by the Chief Commissioner, as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner of convening ordinary and special meetings respectively, and of giving notice thereof;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;
- (d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;
- (e) the division of duties among the members of the committee;
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the committee for money paid under this Regulation; and
- (g) all other similar matters.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Officers and Servants.

Appointment
of Secretary.

35. (1) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed.

(2) If a person who is an officer in the service of the Government, and who is not a member of the committee, is appointed secretary, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of such appointment, and shall continue to be a member of the committee as long as he holds the office of secretary.

(3) When a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. In other cases, the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, assign to a secretary such pay as it thinks fit.

Employment
of other

36. Subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, and to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may make prescribing the qualifications requisite

¹ For rules of Procedure, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 277.

(Chap. II — Organization of Municipal Committees. Secs. 37-39.)

in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit.

officers and
servants

37. In the case of a Government official a committee may—

(1) if his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the¹ [Civil Service Regulations] for the time being in force, and

(2) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Chief Commissioner.

Pensions of
Government
officials
serving com-
mittees.

38. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official a committee may—

Pensions of
others.

(1) grant him leave-allowances and, if he is employed under a committee constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, when this Regulation comes into force, and is not entitled to pension, or if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity, and,

(2) if empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner,—

(a) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the² [Civil Service Regulations] for the time being in force, or

(b) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the¹ [Civil Service Regulations] for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under the Government

Contracts.

39. (1) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering into, on its behalf, any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees.

Authority to
contract.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees

¹ These words were substituted for the words "Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes" by the Ajmer Amendment Regulation, 1893 (IX of 1893), *infra*, p. 292.

² These words were substituted for the words "Government Civil Pension Code" by *ibid*

(Chap. II.—Organisation of Municipal Committees. Sec. 40., Chap. III.—Taxation. Sec. 41.)

shall not be executed until it has been sanctioned by the committee at a meeting.

Mode of
executing
contracts.

40. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a committee whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the chairman, or a vice-chairman, and a secretary :

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members the power of executing any contracts which he is or they are empowered to enter into under section 39, sub-section (1).

(3) If a contract to which this section applies is executed otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION.

Taxation.

Taxes which
may be
imposed.

41. (1) Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, and to any rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, a committee may, from time to time, for the purposes of this Regulation and in the manner by this Regulation directed, impose in the whole or any part of the municipality any of the following taxes, namely :—

(A) with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner :—

- (a) a tax on buildings and lands situate within the municipality not exceeding seven and a half per centum on the annual value of the buildings and lands ;
- (b) a tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling in the municipality ;
- (c) a tax on all or any vehicles, boats, animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, and dogs, kept within the municipality ;
- (d) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality ;
- (e) an octroi on animals for slaughter or goods or both brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein ; and

(B) with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

(Chap III.—Taxation. Secs. 42-44)

(2) In this section "annual value" means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let:

Provided that, in the case of land which is assessed to land-revenue or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, the annual value shall, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, be deemed to be double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the land, or when the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, but for such release, composition, redemption or assignment, would have been assessable as land-revenue.

42. When a committee has, in exercise of the powers conferred by this Regulation, provided for the performance, with regard to any buildings or lands, by its agents, of the duties usually performed by sweepers, it may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, in the manner by this Regulation directed, impose upon those buildings and lands, in addition to any other tax imposed upon them under this Regulation, a tax, to be called the scavenging-tax at such rate or of such amount as it thinks fit:

Provided that in fixing the rate of amount regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax should not exceed the cost of the performance of the said duties.

43. (1) Besides the taxes mentioned in sections 41 and 42, a committee, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining works for the supply of water to the municipality or paying the principal or interest of any loan raised for the construction of such works, impose, in the manner by this Regulation directed, a tax, to be called the water-tax, upon buildings or lands which are so situated that their occupiers can benefit by the works.

(2) The rate or amount of the tax so imposed on different buildings or lands may be determined with reference, among other considerations, to their distance from the nearest point at which the water is deliverable by the works and to their level; but in fixing it regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax, with the estimated income from payments for water supplied from the works under special contracts, should not exceed the amount required for the said purposes.

44. (1) A committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 41, section 42 or section 43.

(3) When such a resolution has been passed, the committee shall publish a notice, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be

Scavenging
tax.

Water-tax.

Procedure in
imposing
taxes.

(Chap. III.—Taxation. Sec. 45.)

taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee, and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if such objection, having been considered as aforesaid, is deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Chief Commissioner with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and its decision thereupon.

(5) The Chief Commissioner, on receiving such proposals, ¹ may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(6) When the Chief Commissioner sanctions any such proposals which require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, he shall submit the same to the Governor General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Chief Commissioner for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a committee have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, or by the Chief Commissioner and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposals.

(8) In giving such direction the committee shall fix a date from which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

- (a) no tax shall come into force until it has been notified;
- (b) no tax leviable by the year shall come into force except at the commencement of the year by which it is leviable; and
- (c) no other tax shall come into force less than one month from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed.

(9) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to

45. A committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and

¹ For notification prescribing Octroi schedules for Ajmer and Beawar, see Rules and Orders, Vol. II, pp. 255 and 273.

(Chap. III — Taxation Secs. 46-51)

confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under section 41, section 42 or section 43. abolish or reduce tax

46. (1) A committee may exempt, in whole or in part, from the payment of any such tax, any person who by reason of poverty may in its opinion be unable to pay the same Power to exempt from taxation

(2) A committee may, by resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner may, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons, or any property or description of property.

47 (1) If at any time it appears to the Chief Commissioner, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may require the committee to take within a specified period measures to remove the objection, and, if within that period the requirement is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner may by notification suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof until the objection has been removed Power for Chief Commissioner to suspend levy of tax

(2) The Chief Commissioner may at any time, by notification, rescind any such suspension

48 No tax imposed under this Regulation shall be invalid merely for defect of form, and it shall be enough in any such tax on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of any such tax, if the property taxed or assessed is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof Taxes not invalid for defect of form

49 Any tax imposed under section 41, section 42 or section 43 and payable periodically shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments (if any) as the committee, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may, by rule, from time to time direct Taxes when payable

50 For all sums paid on account of any tax under this Regulation, a receipt stating the amount and the tax on account of which it is paid shall be given by the person receiving the same, on request by the person making the payment Receipts to be given.

51. (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of any tax under this Regulation shall lie to the District Magistrate unless he is a member of the committee, in which case the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or other officer empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf Appeals against taxation.

(2) The order of the appellate authority shall be final.

(Chap. III.—Taxation. Secs. 52-56.)

Limitation
for appeals,

52. (1) No appeal shall lie in respect of a tax on any building or land unless it is preferred within two months after the publication of the notice prescribed by section 58, and no appeal shall lie in respect of any other tax unless it is preferred within two months from the time when the demand for the tax is made :

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this section if the appellant satisfies the officer before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the amount of the tax to which it relates is deposited with the committee before the appeal is preferred.

Taxation not
to be ques-
tioned except
under this
Regulation.

53. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than in this Regulation is provided.

Taxes levi-
able under
Act XV of
1873 to be
deemed to be
taxes under
this Regula-
tion.

54. All taxes leviable in any local area under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, at the time when a committee having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Regulation, shall, so far as their imposition and assessment are consistent with this Regulation and within the powers conferred thereby, be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Regulation.

Taxes on Immoveable Property.

Preparation
of assess-
ment-list.

55. (1) The committee shall cause an assessment-list of all buildings and lands on which any tax is imposed to be prepared, containing—

- (a) the name of the street or division in which the property is situate ;
- (b) the designation of the property, either by name or by number, sufficient for identification ;
- (c) the names of the owner and occupier, if known ;
- (d) the annual value on which the property is assessed ; and
- (e) the amount of the tax assessed thereon by the committee.

(2) For the purpose of preparing the list the committee may require the owners or occupiers of the buildings or lands to furnish it with returns of annual value.

Publication
of notice of
assessment.

56. When the assessment-list has been completed, the committee shall give public notice thereof and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected ; and every person claiming to be either owner or occupier

(Chap III.—Taxation Secs 57 60)

of property included in the list, or the agent of any such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.

57. (1) The committee shall at the same time give public notice of a time, not less than one month from the publication of the notice, when it will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment, and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or the assessment thereof is increased, it shall also give notice thereof to the owner or occupier of the property.

Public notice
of time fixed
for revising
assessment-
list.

(2) All objections to the valuation and assessment shall be made in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time.

58. (1) After the objections have been enquired into and the persons making them have been allowed an opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorized agent as they think fit and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed the amendments made in the list shall be authenticated by the signatures of not less than two members of the committee, who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment contained in the list, except in the cases in which amendments have been entered therein, and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year by which it is leviable next following that in which the assessment is made.

Settlement
of list.

(2) The list when amended under this section shall be deposited in the committee's office, and shall there be open during office hours to all owners and occupiers of property comprised therein, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

59. (1) The committee may at any time amend the list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been inserted, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been insufficiently valued or assessed through mistake, oversight or fraud, after giving notice, to any person interested in the amendment of a time, not less than one month from the date of service of such notice, at which the amendment is to be made.

Further
amendments
of assess-
ment list.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the committee in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorized agent as he thinks fit.

60 It shall be in the discretion of the committee to prepare a new assessment list every year, or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed

New list need
not be pre-
pared every
year

(Chap. III.—Taxation. Secs. 61-63.)

necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice of the valuation and assessment as if a new assessment-list had been prepared.

Remission of
tax on unoc-
cupied im-
moveable
property.

61. (1) When a tax payable under section 41, sub-section (1), clause (a), or under section 42 or section 43, is payable in one sum in respect of an entire year, and the property in respect of which it is payable is unoccupied throughout the year, or when such a tax is payable in instalments and the property is unoccupied throughout the period in respect of which an instalment is payable, the amount payable in respect of the property for the year, or the instalment, as the case may be, shall be remitted :

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the committee to direct that no remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the vacancy has been given to it within such time from the beginning of the year or of the period as it may, from time to time, fix in this behalf.

(2) When in any case not provided for by the foregoing part of this section a building in respect of which a tax is payable under section 41, sub-section (1), clause (a), or under section 42 or section 43, is wholly or in greater part demolished or destroyed by fire or otherwise, the committee may remit such proportion of the tax as it thinks equitable.

Taxes on
immoveable
property
by whom
payable.

62. (1) A tax payable under section 41, sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

(2) A tax payable under section 42 or section 43 shall be paid by the occupier of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Recovery of
taxes payable
by owner.

63. (1) When any sum is due on account of a tax payable under this Regulation in respect of any property by the owner thereof, the committee shall cause a bill for the amount, stating the property and the period for which the charge is made, to be presented to the person liable to pay the same.

(2) If the bill is not paid within one month from the presentation thereof, the sum due shall be deemed to be an arrear of tax.

(3) The amount of every such arrear may be recovered, on the application of the committee, by the officer discharging the functions of a Collector under the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877,¹ in the part of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner in which the municipality is situate, as if the property were an estate assessed to land-revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

¹ *Supra*, p. 178.

Octroi and Tolls.

64. If any person, bringing or receiving a conveyance or package within the octroi-limits of a municipality in which octroi is leviable, refuses, on the demand of an officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, to permit the officer to inspect the contents of the conveyance or package for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains any articles in respect of which octroi is payable, the officer may cause the conveyance or package to be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate, who shall cause the inspection to be made in his presence.

Power to search where octroi is leviable.

65. Every person bringing or receiving within the octroi-limits of any municipality any article on which octroi is payable shall, when required by an officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, and so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable,—

Power to examine article liable to octroi.

(a) permit that officer to inspect, examine, weigh and otherwise deal with the article; and

(b) communicate to that officer any information and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature which he may possess relating to the article.

66. Every officer demanding octroi by the authority of the committee shall tender to every person introducing or receiving any article on which the tax is claimed a bill specifying the article taxable, the amount claimed and the rate at which the tax is calculated.

Presentation of bill for octroi.

67. (1) In case of non-payment of any octroi or of any toll on demand, the officer empowered to collect the same may seize any article on which the octroi is chargeable, or any vehicle or animal on which the toll is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to satisfy the demand.

Recovery of octroi and tolls.

(2) The committee may cause any property so seized, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand, with the expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a proclamation fixing the time and place of sale:

Provided that, by order of the chairman or a vice-chairman, articles of a perishable nature which could not be kept for five days without serious risk of damage may be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as the chairman or vice-chairman may, having regard to the nature of the article, think proper.

(*Chap. IV.—Municipal Fund and Property. Sec. 72. Chap. V.—Municipal Police. Secs. 73-76.*)

(2) The income resulting from the securities and the proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

Management
of public
institutions.

72. The management, control and administration of every public institution maintained out of the municipal fund shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the extent of the independent authority of the committee in respect of any such institution may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Police-estab-
lishment.

73. Every committee shall maintain a police-establishment for watch and ward, and the prevention and suppression of nuisances, within the municipality, and for the enforcement of this Regulation and the rules made thereunder, and of the orders of the committee.

Constitution
of establish-
ment.

74. The establishment maintained under section 73 shall, as the committee with the approval of the Chief Commissioner may direct, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of ¹Act V of 1861; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, and subject to the final decision of the Chief Commissioner, direct.

Appoint-
ment,
punishment
and duties of
municipal
watchmen.

75. If the establishment maintained under section 73 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed and promoted, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as village-watchmen appointed under the Punjab Laws ¹Act, 1872, as amended by the Punjab Laws Amendment Act, 1875,² perform and are liable to.

Duties of
municipal
police
enrolled
under Act V
of 1861.

76. If the establishment is part of the general police-force, the Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding anything contained in ¹Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

¹ For Act V of 1861, see the revised edition, as modified up to 7th March, 1903.

² Printed *supra*, p. 63.

{Chap V—Municipal Police Sec 77. Chap VI—Power of Sanitary and other purposes Secs. 78-83 }

77 In any municipality in which section 34 of Act V of 1861 is in force every watchman under this Regulation shall have the powers of a police-officer under that section.

Powers under section 34 of Act V of 1861

CHAPTER VI.

POWER FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

78. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, any land unoccupied by buildings which is, in the opinion of the committee, necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street

Power to acquire land for buildings and sites adjoining new streets.

79 The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose, and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any such street

Power to close streets.

80 The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or of any land under its control or management, for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission

Power to permit temporary occupation of streets, etc.

81. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

Power to attach brackets for lamps

82 (1) The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building, and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

83. The committee at a meeting may direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing, and the committee may, by written notice, require any person who has disobeyed any

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

(Chap. VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes. Secs. 84-85.)

such direction to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed as it may think fit.

Power to
regulate line
of buildings.

84. (1) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the regular line of a street either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof the committee may, whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require the building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Notice of
new build-
ings.

85. (1) Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Regulation given by the committee within one month after receiving such notice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

- (a) free passage or way in front of the building;
- (b) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;
- (c) ventilation and drainage;
- (d) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and
- (e) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings if the building abuts on a street:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the erection or re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

¹ For rules regarding the erection and re-erection of buildings in Ajmer, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 288.

(2) If any such building is begun or erected without giving notice, or without submitting particulars as aforesaid, when required, or in contravention of the legal orders of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

86. (1) It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any ¹ projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

Removal of
projections
and obstructions.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain, aqueduct or sewer in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the making of this Regulation, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Bathing and Washing-places.

87. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants; and may, by public notice,

Bathing and
washing-
places.

¹ For rules as to the erection of Jharokhs and other projections in streets in Ajmer, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 270.

(Chap. VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes. Secs. 88-90.)

prohibit bathing, or the washing of animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and all other acts by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

Removal and deposit of offensive matter.

88. The committee may fix places within, or with the approval of the District Magistrate beyond, the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Places for slaughter of animals.

89. (1) The committee may, with the approval of the District Magistrate, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(3) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter any such animal for sale within the municipality at any other place.

(4) Whoever slaughters any such animal at any other place for sale within the municipality shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Burial and Burning Places.

Powers in respect of burial and burning places.

90. (1) The committee may, by public notice, order¹ any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall, in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made

¹ As to appeal from orders under ss. 90 and 91, see s. 120 *infra*, p. 256.

(Chap. VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes. Secs. 91-95.)

or formed, after the commencement of this Regulation, without the permission in writing of the committee.

(4) If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of this section, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

91. The committee may, by public notice, prescribe¹ routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Removal of
corpses.

Inflammable Materials.

92. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Inflammable
materials.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

93. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any land or building in which any drains, privies or cesspools are situated, inspect any such drains, privies or cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the drains, privies or cesspools.

Inspection of
drains,
privies and
cesspools.

(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land or building, or by the occupier as the committee may direct; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

94. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect the building, and may by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

Power to
enter and
inspect build-
ings, etc.

95. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after

Other powers

¹ As to appeal from orders under ss. 92 and 91, see s. 120 *infra*, p. 254.

(Chap. VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes. Secs. 96-98.)

of entry on
buildings or
land.

giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

- (a) enter on and survey and take levels of any land ;
- (b) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation ; or
- (c) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which it is by this Regulation empowered to execute or maintain.

Power to
enter for
discovery of
vehicles or
animals
liable to
taxation.

96. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under this Regulation for which a license has not been duly taken out.

Power to
inspect places
for sale of
food or drink,
etc., and to
seize un-
wholesome
articles
exposed for
sale.

97. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of food or drink for human consumption, or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food or drink, drug or animal which may be therein ; and if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for human consumption and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption ;

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

Power of
entry for
purpose of
cavenging.

98. (1) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any buildings or lands or of any drains, privies, cesspools or other receptacles for offensive matter pertaining to buildings or land.

(2) Such provision may be made in respect of individual buildings or lands or of buildings or lands generally in any ward or part of the municipality.

(3) Nothing in this section or section 42 shall be deemed to preclude the committee from making provision of a different nature for different buildings or lands or different wards or parts of the municipality, and in charging scavenging-tax at different rates therefor, or from exempting wholly or in part

(Chap. VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes. Secs. 99-102.)

from such tax at its discretion any individual who has made arrangements to its satisfaction for the performance of the duties aforesaid.

(4) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties ; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

99. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Regulation, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers ; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Regulation, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

100. The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof, and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

Troughs and pipes for rain-water.

101. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to provide any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in its opinion be provided for the building, in such manner as the committee directs.

Provision of privies, etc.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(3) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

102. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter and put in good order any drain, privy or cesspool, or to close any cesspool belonging thereto.

Repair and closing of drains, privies and cesspools.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any person who constructs any

new drain, privy or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to, its directions or rules or to the provisions of this Regulation, or who constructs, re-builds or opens any drain, privy or cesspool which it has ordered to be demolished or stopped up or not to be made, to demolish the drain, privy or cesspool or to make such alteration therein as it thinks fit.

Unauthor-
ized build-
ings over
drains, etc.

103. The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or re-builds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it thinks fit.

Removal of
latrines, etc.,
near any
source of
water-sup-
ply.

104. The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, to remove or close the same within one week.

Power to
require drain-
age, etc., of
unwhole-
some tanks,
etc.

105. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the person who is required to drain his land, or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

Power to
require build-
ings, wells,
tanks, etc.,
to be secured.

106. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings,
etc., in ruin-
ous or dan-
gerous state.

107. If any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure as the committee considers necessary for the public safety; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in Unsanitary Condition.

Power to

108. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any

(Chap VI—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes. Secs. 109-113.)

land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation, jungle or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

require owner to clear away noxious vegetation.

109. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land within three days to cut or trim the hedges thereof bordering on any street, or branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street, and obstruct the same or cause danger therein, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering on streets.

110. If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may, by notice, require him within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state.

Power to have building or land cleansed.

111. If any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice, prohibit the owner or occupier thereof from using the same for human habitation or suffering it to be so used until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use

Power in respect of building unfit for habitation.

112. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or person claiming to be the owner of any building or land which by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

113. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, on the joint report of the District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, by notification prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions thereon as may prevent the injury.

Cultivation, use of manure or irrigation, injurious to health after prohibition

Provided that, when on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has been cultivated, that kind of manure has been used or irrigation has been practised in that manner during the five years preceding the notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons

¹ As to appeal from orders under s. 111, see s. 120 *infra*, p. 253.

(Chap. VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes. Secs. 117-118.)

- (e) for the inspection and proper regulation of encamping grounds, pounds, sarais, ¹ markets and slaughter-houses ; ²
- (f) for the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions within the municipality and under its control ;
- (g) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds ;²
- (h) for the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water² is or may be made available for public use ;
- (i) where the collection of an octroi-tax³ has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi-limits for the purpose of collecting that tax ; and
- (j) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation :

Provided that the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879,³ is in force shall not make rules under clauses (a) and XI (b) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies.

(2) In making any rule under this section the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner and published for such time and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe in this behalf.

Supplemental.

117. (1) When any notice under this chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Regulation, it shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) When the owner or occupier of any land or building fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this chapter requiring him to do any act upon that land or building, the committee may, after six hours' notice, by its officers, cause the act to be done.

118. (1) Where, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of property is required by the committee to execute any work and makes default in

¹ For rules for the regulation of sarais and Paraos, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 289.

² For rules regarding markets, slaughter-houses, burial and burning grounds, the use of the water-supply and the collection of octroi, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 271. For rules as to the water-supply in Ajmer, see *ibid*, p. 290.

³ *Supra*, p. 78.

Execution of
acts required
to be done by
any notice.

Recovery of
costs of
execution.

complying with the requirement, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or otherwise recover it from the owner :

(3) Provided that an occupier shall not be required to pay, under the last sub-section, any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable ; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit or on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipality, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of property shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

119. (1) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the committee, its officers and servants under this Regulation, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

Compensation out of municipal fund.

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Regulation to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or in default of agreement in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870,¹ sections 3, 8 to 42, 51 to 53, and 56 to 59, so far as they can be made applicable.

X of 1870.

¹ See now the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), General Act, Vol. VI, p. 100.

(Chap. VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes. Sec. 120)

(Chap. VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience
Secs. 121-124.)

Appeals
against cer-
tain orders
of committee.

120. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by section 90, 91, 111 or 115 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the District Magistrate; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal.

Provided that, if in the latter case the District Magistrate is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(3) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying, the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be modified or set aside until the appellant and the committee have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

Depositing
or throwing
earth or
materials or
refuse, rub-
bish or offen-
sive matter
on roads or
into drains.

121. Whoever, without the permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging
sewage.

122. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any other offensive matter to flow into any drain or be put upon any street or public place, or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Non-removal
of filth, etc.

123. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Making or

124. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or causes

(Chap VII — Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience.
 Secs. 125-132)

to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any public sewer or drain under the control of the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

altering drains with out authority

125 Whoever makes, without the permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove issued under section 104, any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal

Penalty for making or keeping latrines, etc., near any source of water supply.

126. Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Keeping animals so as to be injurious to health.

127. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

Feeding animals on deleterious substances.

128. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any public street or thoroughfare at more than a walking pace, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Driving vehicles with out proper lights.

129. Whoever discharges firearms or lets off fireworks or fire-balloons, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees

Discharging firearms, &c.

130 Whoever, being an elephant-driver, or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so, to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants and camels

131. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee, takes an elephant along a street shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Taking elephants along streets.

132. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall

Setting dogs to be at large.

(Chap. VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience.
Secs. 133-138).

not be at large without a muzzle in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

133. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street or public sewer, drain or water-course or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

134. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building-operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

135. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any description or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

136. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

137. Whoever, without being authorised by the committee, defaces, or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

138. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon it by Chapter VI, or any written notice lawfully issued by it under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues :

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Regulation, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Regulation.

Altering,
obstructing
or encroach-
ing upon
streets, etc.

Quarrying,
blasting,
cutting tim-
ber or build-
ing.

Picketing
animals and
collecting
carts.

Carrying
corpses by
prohibited
routes or so
as to cause
annoyance.
Destroying
direction-
posts, lamp-
posts, etc.

Penalty for
disobedience
to orders of
committee
under
Chapter VI.

(Chap. VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience.
 Sec. 139 Chap VIII.—Control. Secs 140-141.)

139. A prosecution for an offence under section 90, section 115 or section 138, when the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall be suspended when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted, pending the decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against those sections.

Prosecu
 to be su
 pended
 certain

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTROL.

140 The Commissioner or the District Magistrate, when he is not a member of the committee, may—

Control b
 Comm s
 sioner or
 District
 g strate

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress under the direction of a committee or joint committee,
- (b) by order in writing call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee,
- (c) by order in writing require any committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he thinks fit to call for, and
- (d) record in writing for the consideration of any committee or joint committee any observations he thinks proper in regard to its proceedings or duties

141 (1) The Commissioner or the district Magistrate may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution or order of a committee, or joint committee, or prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance of, or under cover of, this Regulation, if, in his opinion, the resolution or order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons

Power to
 suspend
 act by
 committee
 or joint c
 m ittee

(2) When the Commissioner or the District Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof with a statement of his reasons for making it, if the Magistrate to the Commissioner, if the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner, who may thereupon rescind the

(Chap. VIII.—Control. Secs. 142-144.)

order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as he thinks fit.

Extraordinary powers of District Magistrate in case of emergency.

142. (1) In cases of emergency the District Magistrate may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the District Magistrate may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The District Magistrate shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he exercises the powers conferred on him by this section.

Powers of Chief Commissioner in case of default of committee.

143. (1) If at any time it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law, the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Chief Commissioner may appoint the District Magistrate to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, to the Magistrate by the committee.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

144. (1) If a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the official Gazette, declare that committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue :—

(a) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

Power of Chief Commissioner to supersede committee in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

(Chap VIII.—Control Sec. 145.)

(b) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Chief Commissioner appoints in that behalf; and

(c) all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order the committee shall be reconstituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

145. (1) The Chief Commissioner may frame forms for any proceeding of a committee for which he considers that a form should be provided, and make rules¹ consistent with this Regulation—

Power of
Chief Com-
missioner to
frame forms
and make
rules.

- (a) as to the appointment of members of a committee;
- (b) as to the term of office of members of a committee, and of chairmen who, not being members of a committee at the time of their election, have been elected to the office of chairman, or who have been appointed to that office by the Chief Commissioner,
- (c) as to the filling of casual vacancies among elected and appointed members of a committee;
- (d) as to the language in which business shall be transacted, proceedings recorded and notices issued;
- (e) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Regulation and for preventing evasion of the same;
- (f) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;
- (g) as to the conditions on which property vested in the committee may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;
- (h) as to the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by the committee to offices requiring professional skill;
- (i) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees and the Chief Commissioner or his officers, and representations addressed to the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation shall pass;
- (j) as to the exhibition of tables of octroi, the system under which re-funds shall be made on account of that tax when the goods on which the tax has been paid are again exported, and the storage of goods declared not to be intended for use or consumption within the municipality into which they are brought;

¹ As to procedure for making rules, see s. 150, *infra*, p. 263

(Chap. VIII.—Control. Secs. 142-144.)

order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as he thinks fit.

Extraordinary powers of District Magistrate in case of emergency.

142. (1) In cases of emergency the District Magistrate may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the District Magistrate may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The District Magistrate shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he exercises the powers conferred on him by this section.

Powers of Chief Commissioner in case of default of committee.

143. (1) If at any time it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law, the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Chief Commissioner may appoint the District Magistrate to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, to the Magistrate by the committee.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

Power of Chief Commissioner to supersede committee in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

144. (1) If a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the official Gazette, declare that committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue :—

(a) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

(Chap VIII.—Control Sec. 145.)

- (b) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Chief Commissioner appoints in that behalf; and
- (c) all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order the committee shall be reconstituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

145. (1) The Chief Commissioner may frame forms for any proceeding of a committee for which he considers that a form should be provided, and make rules¹ consistent with this Regulation—

Power of Chief Commissioner to frame forms and make rules.

- (a) as to the appointment of members of a committee;
- (b) as to the term of office of members of a committee, and of chairmen who, not being members of a committee at the time of their election, have been elected to the office of chairman, or who have been appointed to that office by the Chief Commissioner,
- (c) as to the filling of casual vacancies among elected and appointed members of a committee;
- (d) as to the language in which business shall be transacted, proceedings recorded and notices issued,
- (e) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Regulation and for preventing evasion of the same;
- (f) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;
- (g) as to the conditions on which property vested in the committee may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;
- (h) as to the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by the committee to offices requiring professional skill;
- (i) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees and the Chief Commissioner or his officers, and representations addressed to the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation shall pass;
- (j) as to the exhibition of tables of octroi, the system under which re-funds shall be made on account of that tax when the goods on which the tax has been paid are again exported, and the storage of goods declared not to be intended for use or consumption within the municipality into which they are brought;

¹ As to procedure for making rules, see s. 16, *infra*, p. 263

(Chap. IX.—Supplemental. Sec. 146.)

- (k) as to the exhibition of tables showing the rates of tolls chargeable on vehicles and animals entering the municipality;
 - (l) as to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee;
 - (m) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;
 - (n) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the conditions on which such accounts shall be open to inspection by inhabitants paying any tax under this Regulation, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
 - (o) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
 - (p) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees;
 - (q) as to the publication of notices; and
 - (r) generally, for the¹ guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Regulation.
- (2) In making rules under sub-section (1), clause (e), the Chief Commissioner may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalty on member, officer or servant of committee being interested in contract made with committee.

146. (1) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.²

(2) A person shall not by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

¹ For general rules for Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwar, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 248.

² For Act XLV of 1860, see the revised edition, as modified up to 1st April 1903.

(Chap. IX.—Supplemental. Secs. 147-150.)

147. (1) No suit shall be instituted against a committee, or against an officer of a committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a committee, left at its office, and, in the case of an officer, delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such a notice has been so delivered or left:

Suits against committee and its officers.

Provided that this section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.¹

(2) A suit against an officer of a committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity shall be instituted within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards.

148. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the committee with the previous sanction of the Commissioner or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

149. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870²; and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.

Acquisition of land under Act 1 of 1870.

150. (1) The authority empowered to make rules under section 10, section 116 or section 145 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified³.

Procedure for making rules.

(2) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.

¹ General Acts, Vol. III.

² See now the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), General Acts, Vol. VI, p. 100.

³ For notification as to the commencement of the triennial election rules at Meerut, see Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. II, p. 325.

(Chap. IX.—*Supplemental.* Secs. 151-156.)

Prosecutions.

151. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Regulation, or the rules made under this Regulation, except on the complaint of the committee or of some person authorized by the committee in this behalf.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

152. Nothing in this Regulation shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Regulation or the rules made under it, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Regulation or the rules made under it.

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

Recovery of taxes, etc.

153. Any arrears of any tax or fee or any other money claimable by a committee under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within those limits belonging to the person from whom the money is claimable.

Notification of intention to alter limits of municipality.

154. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, and in such other manner as he may determine, declare his intention—

- (a) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in the notification, or
- (b) to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification :

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council.

Alteration of limits of municipality.

155. (1) Any inhabitant of a municipality or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 154 may, if he objects to the alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Chief Commissioner within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Chief Commissioner shall take the objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired and the Chief Commissioner has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, exclude the local area from the municipality or include it therein, as the case may be.

Effect of exclusion of local area from municipality.

156. (1) When a local area is excluded from a municipality under section 155—

- (a) this Regulation, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made,

(Chap. IX.—Supplemental. Secs. 157-161. Chap. X.—Exceptional Provisions Sec. 162.)

issued or conferred under this Regulation, shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Chief Commissioner shall, after consulting the committee, frame, a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal fund and other property vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council, and on the publication of the scheme in the official Gazette, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (1) shall be applied under the orders of the Chief Commissioner to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council under that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area.

157. When a local area is included in a municipality under section 155, this Regulation, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Regulation, and in force throughout the whole municipality at the time the local area is so included, shall apply to the local area. Effect of including local area in municipality.

158. All powers conferred by this Regulation on the Governor General in Council or on the Chief Commissioner may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires. Powers exercisable from time to time.

1870. 159. Nothing in this Regulation shall affect the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879 ¹ Saving of Act XI of 1879.

160. Every member of a committee constituted under this Regulation shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of every enactment for the time being in force. Member of committee to be municipal commissioner.

161. Anything done or any proceeding taken under this Regulation shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case. Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

CHAPTER X.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

162. (1) If it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the circumstances of any municipality are such that the provision of this Regulation requiring Power to exercise special provisions

¹ Local Acts, Vol. III.

(Chap. X.—Exceptional Provisions, Sec. 163.)

from operation of provisions of Regulation regarding election.

that a certain proportion of the members of a committee be elected, are unsuited thereto, the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, except the municipality, wholly or in part, from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply, or shall only apply in part, as the case may be, to the excepted municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification of the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that a notification shall not be issued under this section in respect of a municipality for which a committee has come into existence unless its issue has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(2) While the municipality continues to be excepted, wholly or in part from the operation of the provisions mentioned in sub-section (1), the Chief Commissioner may appoint such of the members of the committee as would otherwise have been elected.

Power to withdraw municipal area altogether from operation of Regulation.

163. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, withdraw from the operation of this Regulation, * * * ¹ the area of any municipality constituted under this Regulation * * * ¹

(2) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of any municipality, this Regulation, * * * ¹ and all rules, bye-laws, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred thereunder, shall cease to apply to the local area comprised in the municipality; the balance of the municipal fund and all other property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty; and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (2) shall be applied under the orders of the Chief Commissioner to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council by that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area comprised in the municipality.

¹ The words and figures "or the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873," and the words "or that Act" in s. 163 (1) and the words "or the Act, as the case may be" in sub-section (2) were repealed by the Ajmer Repealing and Amending Regulation, 1893 (IX of 1893).

THE AJMER RURAL BOARDS REGULATION, 1886.

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REGULATION NO. VI OF 1886.

(Published in the Gazette of India of the 16th October, 1886.)

Whereas a rate is levied on land in Ajmer and Merwara for certain local purposes, and it is expedient to make better provision for the constitution of local bodies to administer the expenditure of the proceeds of that rate, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may, from time to time, be made applicable to local purposes. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886.

(Chap. II.—Local Rate. Sec. 2. Chap. III.—Constitution of District Boards and Local Boards. Sec. 3.)

(2) It extends to all the territories which are now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer and to which the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria,¹ chapter three, section one, have been declared applicable; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of November, 1886.

CHAPTER II.

LOCAL RATE.

2. (1) Every estate shall be subject to the payment of a rate, to be called the local rate, not exceeding three pies for every rupee of its annual value.

(2) "Annual value" in sub-section (1) means—

- (a) in the case of a khālisa estate, double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate;
- (b) in the case of an istimrārī estate, double the land-revenue which would have been assessable on the estate if the land-revenue thereof had not been in part released;
- (c) in the case of a jāgīr estate, double the land-revenue which would have been assessable on the estate if the land-revenue thereof had not been wholly released.

(3) The rate levied on any estate for the maintenance of roads, schools and the district-post at the time of the enactment of this Regulation shall be deemed to be the local rate to which the estate is subject under this section.

(4) The Chief Commissioner may at any time direct the revision of the assessment of the local rate for all or any estates in any local area, and from time to time prescribe the instalments and times in and at which that rate shall be payable.

(5) The local rate may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due in respect of the estate subject thereto.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTITUTION OF DISTRICT BOARDS AND LOCAL BOARDS.

3. (1) By order² in writing, for the purposes of this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner may declare all the territories under his administration

Formation of districts and sub-districts.

¹ Collection of statutes relating to India, Vol. I, p. 451, E.I. 1-22.

² For order constituting the Ajmer District Board, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 316.

(Chap. III.—*Constitution of District Boards and Local Boards. Secs. 4-7.*)

to be one district, or may divide those territories into districts, and may divide any district into sub-districts.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing, vary any order made under this section.

(3) There shall be excluded from the district or districts formed under this section such portions of the said territories as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality.

Establishment of district board for district, and of local board for sub-district.

4. There shall be established for the district, or for each district, as the case may be, a district board having authority over the district, and, when the district is divided into sub-districts, for each sub-district a local board, which shall in the sub-district be the agent of the district board and, as such agent, have such authority and discharge such duties as the district board may, by written authority in that behalf, from time to time, confer or impose upon it.

Number and appointment or election of members.

5. (1) A district board or local board shall consist of such number of members, not less than six, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, fix in this behalf.

(2) The members may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner either by name or by official designation, or may be elected in accordance with rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, or some may be appointed and some elected, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs :

Provided that—

(a) not less than two-thirds of the members of every board shall be persons by whom the local rate is payable ; and

(b) when the district has been divided into sub-districts, not less than one-half of the members of each local board shall be members of the district board.

Term of office of members.

6. (1) A member appointed by virtue of an office shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, continue to be a member while he continues to hold that office.

(2) The term of office of all other members shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner by rules made under this Regulation, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(3) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Resignation of members.

7. A member may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Chief Commissioner, and, on the acceptance by the Chief Commissioner

(Chap. III—*Constitution of District Boards and Local Boards.* Secs. 8-10.)

of such resignation, the member shall be deemed to have vacated his office

8. The Chief Commissioner may remove any member—

- (a) if he refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member,
- (b) if he has been proscribed by the Government from being employed in its service,
- (c) if he, being a member of a local board, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of that board, or, being a member of the district board, without such sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of that board,
- (d) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, dangerous to the public peace or order, or,
- (e) when he is a salaried officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, unnecessary or undesirable

Power of Chief Commissioner as to removal of members.

9 (1) When the place of an elected member becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member or by his death, a new member shall be chosen, in accordance with rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, to fill the place.

Filling of casual vacancies.

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled

(2) When the place of a member appointed by name becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, appoint a new member to fill the place

(3) A person chosen or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

10 A district board shall be a body corporate by the name of the district board of its district, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immovable, to transfer any moveable property, and, subject to rules made by the Chief Commissioner

Incorporation of district board.

(Chap. III.—*Constitution of District Boards and Local Boards. Sec. 11.*

Chap. IV.—*Duties of District Boards. Sec. 12.)*

under this Regulation, any immoveable property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Time for
boards coming
into existence.

11. The board for a district or sub-district shall come into existence at such¹ time as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf.

CHAPTER IV.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Matters to be
administered
by district
board.

12. The following matters shall, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make and impose, be under the control and administration of the district board within the area subject to its authority:—

- (a) the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication;
- (b) the establishment, management, maintenance and visiting of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, rest-houses, saráis and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions;
- (c) the construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water-works, the supply of water from them and from other sources, and the preservation from pollution of water for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes;
- (d) the planting and preservation of trees on the sides of roads and on other public ground;
- (e) the establishment and maintenance of such relief-works in time of famine or scarcity as may be entrusted to the charge of the board by the Chief Commissioner;
- (f) the establishment and management of pounds, including, where the ² Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, is in force, such functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district as may be transferred to the board by the Chief Commissioner;
- (g) the regulation of encamping-grounds;
- (h) the holding and management of agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions;

¹ For notification fixing the date of commencement of District and Local Boards in Ajmer, see Gazette of India, 1888, Pt. II, p. 377.

² See the revised edition as modified up to 1st December 1903.

(Chap. IV.—Duties of District Boards. Sec. 13. Chap. V.—Officers and Servants. Secs. 14-15.)

(i) the maintenance of any property which is vested in the district board or may be placed by the Chief Commissioner under the management of that board; and

(j) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public.

13. (1) The district board shall not abolish any school, dispensary or other institution without reference to the head of the department concerned.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between the district board and the head of a department under sub-section (1), the decision thereon of the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

(3) The district board shall, in controlling and administering the matters specified in section 12, observe those general principles which the Government has approved in the several departments of the administration.

District board not to abolish any institution without concurrence of departmental authority, and not to depart from approved principles of administration.

CHAPTER V.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

14. (1) The district board may employ such officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties and of the duties of the local boards (if any) in the district, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit and as may be approved by the Commissioner.

Employment of officers and servants.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Commissioner,—

(a) the number of persons employed by the district board under this section is excessive, or

(b) any such person is unfit for his employment, the board shall, on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number, or dismiss the unfit person, as the case may be.

15. In the case of a Government official, the district board may—

(1) If his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the ¹[Civil Service Regulations] for the time being in force; and

(2) If he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the board, contribute to his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Chief Commissioner.

Pension of Government officials accruing for the district board.

¹ The words "Civil Service Regulations" were substituted for "Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes" in s. 15 by the Ajmer Amending Regulation, 1893 (IX of 1893), *infra*, p. 292.

(Chap. V.—Officers and Servants. Sec. 16. Chap. VI.—District Fund.
Sec. 17.)

Pensions of
other officers
and servants.

16. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official referred to in section 15, the district board may—

- (1) grant him leave-allowances, and, if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and
- (2) if empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner—
 - (a) subscribe in his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the ¹[Civil Service Regulations] for the time being in force or
 - (b) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the ¹[Civil Service Regulations] for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under the Government.

CHAPTER VI.

DISTRICT FUND.

Constitution,
custody and
application
of the district
fund.

17. (1) There shall be formed for the district or for each district, as the case may be, a fund to be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

- (a) the whole, or such portion as the Chief Commissioner may determine, of the balance of local funds available in whole or in part for expenditure in the district on the day on which the district board comes into existence;
 - (b) the proceeds of the local rate levied in the district, after deduction therefrom of such sum as the Chief Commissioner may assign for the maintenance of the district post;
- and, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make and impose, the following, namely:—
- (c) the sale-proceeds of grass and of the produce of trees on the sides of roads and on other public ground under the control and administration of the district board, and of timber fallen and felled thereon;
 - (d) the surplus accruing in the district under section 18 of the ²Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;

¹ The words "Civil Service Regulations" were substituted for "Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes" in s. 16 by the Ajmer Amending Regulation, 1893 (IX of 1893), *infra*, p. 292.

² See the revised edition as modified up to 1st December, 1903.

(Chap VII—Control Secs 18-19)

- (e) receipts from encamping-grounds under the Regulation of the district board,
- (f) receipts from property vested in the district board;
- (g) rents and profits accruing from nazul and other property placed by Chief Commissioner under the management of the district board,
- (h) other sums assigned to the district fund by the Chief Commissioner, and sums contributed thereto by local bodies or private persons, and
- (i) all other sums received by or on behalf of the district board in the carrying out of this Regulation

(2) The district fund shall be vested in the district board, and the balance standing at the credit of the fund shall be kept in the Government Treasury.

(3) The district fund shall be charged with the payment of the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the district board, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for education, sanitation, vaccination, medical relief and public works as may be held by the Chief Commissioner to be equitably debitable to the district board in return for services rendered to the board by those Departments.

(4) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (3), the district fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections 12, 14, 15 and 16.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTROL.

18 (1) When the Commissioner, after due enquiry, is satisfied that a district board has made default in performing any duty imposed upon it by or under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, he may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty, and, if it is not performed within the period so fixed, he may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, by the board to that person.

Power of Commissioner in case of default of district board.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may confirm, modify or rescind any order made under this section by the Commissioner.

19 The Commissioner may suspend, and the Chief Commissioner may cancel, any proceeding of a board, if in his opinion the proceeding is in excess of his powers.

Power of Commissioner or his representative to suspend or to cancel.

(Chap. VII.—Control. Sec. 20. Chap. VIII.—Liability of Members of Boards. Sec. 21.)

and of Chief Commissioner to cancel, proceedings of boards.

Power to supersede district board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

of the powers conferred by law, or is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

20. (1) If a district board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the *Gazette of India*, declare the board to be incompetent or in persistent default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a district board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(a) all members of the board, and all members of the local boards (if any) of the district, shall, from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

(b) all powers and duties of the district board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, appoints in that behalf; and

(c) all property vested in the district board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the district board and the local boards (if any) shall be re-established, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

CHAPTER VIII.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF BOARDS.

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

21. A person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the district board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of that board or of a local board, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the district board with the sanction of the Commissioner, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CHAPTER IX.

FORMS AND RULES.

22. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding for which he considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Regulation—

Power of
Chief Com-
missioner to
frame forms
and make
rules.

- (a) as to the mode and time of appointment or election of members of boards, and the qualifications and disqualifications of such members, and the qualifications and disqualifications of electors, and generally for regulating all elections under this Regulation ;
- (b) as to the term of office of members, and the filling of casual vacancies ;
- (c) as to the conduct of proceedings of boards, including the minimum number of meetings to be held and the maximum interval between successive meetings, the mode of convening, and notice to be given of, meetings, the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at any meeting, the representation of any members at meetings by proxies appointed either from among the other members or otherwise, the appointment or election and the term of office of chairmen, vice-chairmen and secretaries, the giving of a casting vote in case of an equality of votes at a meeting, the formation of committees and the delegation of powers to them, and the recording of minutes of proceedings and the transmission of copies of those minutes to the Commissioner ;
- (d) as to the powers of boards to enter into contracts and transfer property, and as to the mode in which boards shall execute contracts ;
- (e) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund ;
- (f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of a board, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned ;
- (g) as to the accounts to be kept, and as to the manner in which those accounts shall be audited and published ;
- (h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure, and

¹ For rules of Procedure under s. 22 in conjunction with s. 23, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, pp. 297, 301 and 312.

(Chap. VII.—Control. Sec. 20. Chap. VIII.—Liability of Members of Boards. Sec. 21.)

and of Chief Commissioner to cancel proceedings of boards.

Power to supersede district board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

of the powers conferred by law, or is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

20. (1) If a district board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the *Gazette of India*, declare the board to be incompetent or in persistent default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a district board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(a) all members of the board, and all members of the local boards (if any) of the district, shall, from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

(b) all powers and duties of the district board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, appoints in that behalf; and

(c) all property vested in the district board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the district board and the local boards (if any) shall be re-established, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

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- (a) as to the mode and time of appointment or election of members of boards, and the qualifications and disqualifications of such members, and the qualifications and disqualifications of electors, and generally for regulating all elections under this Regulation ;
- (b) as to the term of office of members, and the filling of casual vacancies ;
- (c) as to the conduct of proceedings of boards, including the minimum number of meetings to be held and the maximum interval between successive meetings, the mode of convening, and notice to be given of, meetings, the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at any meeting, the representation of any members at meetings by proxies appointed either from among the other members or otherwise, the appointment or election and the term of office of chairmen, vice-chairmen and secretaries, the giving of a casting vote in case of an equality of votes at a meeting, the formation of committees and the delegation of powers to them, and the recording of minutes of proceedings and the transmission of copies of those minutes to the Commissioner ;
- (d) as to the powers of boards to enter into contracts and transfer property, and as to the mode in which boards shall execute contracts ;
- (e) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund ;
- (f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of a board, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned ;
- (g) as to the accounts to be kept, and as to the manner in which those accounts shall be audited and published ;
- (h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure, and

¹ For rules of Procedure under s. 22 in conjunction with s. 23, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, pp. 297, 301 and 312.

REGULATION No. VIII of 1887.

A Regulation to declare the law relating to Irrigation from Tanks belonging to the Government in Ajmere.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th August 1887, and published in the Gazette of India, 1887, Part I, p. 403.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to irrigation from tanks to the exclusive use and control of the water whereof the Government is entitled under section 5 of the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation 1877¹: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Irrigation Regulation, 1887.

Preamble.

Title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the territories now administered by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and subject to the provisions of the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, section 1; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date² as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

Definitions.

(1) "field" means an area bearing a separate number in the village map or khasra:

(2) "stream-embankment" means a dam across a river, stream or natural drainage-channel, and includes a dam known locally as "rappat":

(3) "field-embankment" means an embankment, whether made by raising the boundary of a field or otherwise, which retains, or is intended to retain surface drainage, and includes an embankment known locally as "nadi":

(4) "tank"³ means a tank constructed by the Government, and includes such stream-embankments and field-embankments as are maintained at the expense of the Government:

(5) "duct" includes any channel which is supplied with water from a tank and is maintained by the Government:

(6) "water-course" means a channel which is supplied with water from a tank or duct, but which is not maintained by the Government:

(7) "lift" includes any appliance used for the purpose of raising water from a tank, duct or water-course: and

¹ *Supra*, p. 180.

² Collection of Statutes relating to India, Ed. 1889, Vol. I, p. 451.

³ The 1st October, 1887, see Gazette of India, 1887, Pt. II, p. 601.

(8) "water-revenue" means any sum payable to the Government for the supply or use of the water of a tank.

Assessment
to water-
revenue of
irrigation
due to per-
colation.

3. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, define, with respect to any tank specified in the order, the limits of the area in the vicinity thereof within which lands are to be liable to be assessed to water-revenue as being benefited by percolation from the tank.

(2) The order of the Chief Commissioner under sub-section (1) shall be conclusive proof of the existence of percolation.

(3) If a person makes a well, lift or other irrigation-work within the limits defined by the Chief Commissioner under sub-section (1), any land irrigated from the well, lift or work may be assessed to water-revenue as if it were irrigated from the tank.

Power to
make rules.

4. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner may¹ make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:—

(a) the rates at which water-revenue is to be assessed, and the mode of assessment;

(b) the collection, suspension, remission and refund of water-revenue;

(c) the distribution of water of tanks, and the decision of disputes with respect thereto;

(d) the repairs of tanks, ducts and water-courses and of works connected therewith, and the incidence and payment of the cost of repairing water-courses, and of repairing such tanks and works connected therewith as in accordance with any engagement between the Government and any persons are required to be kept in repair by, or at the expense of, those persons;

(e) the requisition of, and the rates to be paid for, labour in cases of serious emergency threatening sudden and extensive public injury;

(f) the person by whom, and the time, place or manner at or in which anything for the doing of which provision is made in any rule under this Regulation is to be done;

(g) the powers, duties and proceedings of any officer or other person who by any such rule is empowered or required to take action in any matter;

(h) the cases in which, the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which orders passed under any such rule are to be appealable; and

¹ For irrigation rules under s. 4, see *Ajmer Rules and Orders*, Vol. II, p. 318.

(i) the exercise of the right of the Government to the exclusive use and control of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels and of natural collections of water, in so far as the Chief Commissioner may deem the exercise of that right to be necessary for the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) In making a rule under this section the Chief Commissioner may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and that a person convicted of a breach of the rule a second time shall, in addition to being liable to fine, be liable to be deprived of the supply of water for irrigation for the current harvest or for the current and next succeeding harvests.

5. If any water-revenue, or any other sum payable under any rule under this Regulation, and not being a fine, remains unpaid after the day on which it becomes due, it may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay it, or from his surety, if any, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue. Recovery of water-revenue.

6. (1) A Civil Court may take cognizance of a suit to contest the title of the Government to the exclusive use and control of water to which section 5 of Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877,¹ relates, and to which any provision of this Regulation or of any rule thereunder has been applied, but shall not in any such suit make a decree or order affecting the supply of water to any crop sown or growing at the time of the decree or order. Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

(2) Save as provided by sub-section (1), a Civil Court shall not take cognizance of any claim in respect of anything done in pursuance of this Regulation or of any rule thereunder.

THE AJMER GOVERNMENT WARDS REGULATION, 1888.

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1. Title, extent and commencement.
2. Repeal.
3. Definitions.
4. Commissioner to be Court of Wards.

¹ *Supra*, p 160.

SECTIONS.

5. Landholder to be under jurisdiction of Court of Wards.
6. Superintendence by Court of Wards of property of disqualified landholder.
7. Cases in which landholder to be deemed disqualified.
8. Superintendence by Court of Wards of person of disqualified landholder.
9. Superintendence of Court of Wards not challengeable on ground that ward is not a landholder or minor.
10. Appointment, etc., of managers by Court of Wards.
11. Liabilities, etc., of managers and other servants of Court of Wards.
12. Power for Court of Wards to appoint guardians of certain Government wards.
13. General powers of Court of Wards.
14. Custody, education and residence of certain Government wards.
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16. Duties of Court of Wards or manager.
17. Power of Court of Wards as to property of Government wards.
18. Manager or Court of Wards to be next friend or guardian in suits by or against Government wards.
19. Payment of costs.
20. Processes against Government wards to be served on next friend or guardian.
21. Authority of Court of Wards required in case of suits brought on behalf of Government wards.
22. Disabilities of a Government ward.
23. Procedure when succession to Government ward's property is disputed.
24. Withdrawal of superintendence of Court of Wards.
25. Appeals.
26. Control of Chief Commissioner.
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REGULATION No. I of 1888.

The Ajmere Government Wards Regulation.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th May, 1888, and published in the Gazette of India, 1888, Part I, p. 223.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the superintendence of Government wards in Ajmere and Merwara. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Government Wards Regulation, 1888.

(2) It extends to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner

(Secs. 2-7.)

of Ajmere to which the provisions of the Statute 33 Victoria,¹ Chapter 3, section 1, have been declared applicable; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1888.

2. (1) Part V of the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877,² the portion of clause (b) of section 2 of that Regulation beginning with the words "and includes" and ending with the words "under this Regulation," and section 14 of Act XL of 1858³ (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) are hereby repealed:

Repeal.

But all orders made and proceedings taken under any of those enactments shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been made and taken under this Regulation.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) expressions used in the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877,⁴ have the same meanings as they have in that Regulation:

(2) "Government ward" means any person of whose property, or of whose person and property, the Court of Wards may for the time being have the superintendence under this Regulation: and

(3) "landholder" means an istimrardar, bhumia, jagirdar, muafidar, malguzar or assignee of revenue, and includes any person having an interest in an estate subject to the payment of the local rate under the Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886.⁴

4. The Commissioner shall be the Court of Wards.

Commissioner to be Court of Wards.

5. Every landholder shall be under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards.

Landholder to be under jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

6. The Court of Wards may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, assume the superintendence of the property of any landholder who is disqualified to manage his own property.

Superintendence by Court of Wards of property of disqualified landholder. Cases in which landholder to be deemed disqualified.

7. (1) The following persons shall, for the purposes of the last foregoing section, be deemed to be disqualified to manage their own property, namely:—

(a) minors who have not guardians appointed for their property by will;

¹ Collection of Statutes relating to India, Ed. 1899, Vol. I, p. 481.

² *Supra*, p. 78.

³ The whole of Act XL of 1858 is now repealed by the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890), General Acts, V.

⁴ *Supra*, p. 263.

(b) persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs; and

(c) persons declared by the Chief Commissioner to be incapable of managing their own property—

(i) owing to any physical defect or infirmity;

(ii) owing to their having been convicted of a non-bailable offence and being unfitted by vice or bad character;

(iii) owing to their being females; or

(iv) on their own application.

(2) Every declaration made by the Chief Commissioner under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Civil Court.

Superintendence by Court of Wards of person of disqualified landholder.

8. When the Court of Wards assumes the superintendence of the property of a minor who has not a guardian appointed for his person by will, or of a person who has been adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, it may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, assume the superintendence of his person also:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorise the Court of Wards to assume the superintendence of the person of a female who is married to a man of full age and is living under his protection.

Superintendence of Court of Wards not challengeable on ground that ward is not a landholder or minor.

9. When the Court of Wards has, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, assumed the superintendence of the property of any person, or of his person and property, its authority shall not be contested in any Civil Court on the ground that he was not or is not a landholder, or was not or is not a minor.

Appointment, etc., of managers by Court of Wards.

10. Subject to the rules made under this Regulation, the Court of Wards may appoint, suspend and remove a manager of the property of any Government ward under its superintendence, and may delegate to the manager all or any of its functions in relation to any property under this Regulation.

Liabilities, etc., of managers and other servants of Court of Wards.

11. (1) Every manager appointed by the Court of Wards shall,—

(a) unless he is the Collector or other revenue-officer, give such security as the Court thinks fit duly to account for what he receives in respect of the rents and profits of the property under his management;

(b) unless he is the Collector, be entitled to such allowance, if any, as the Court thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties; and

(c) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property under his management by his wilful default or gross negligence.

(Secs. 12-17.)

(2) Every manager or other servant of the Court of Wards shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code¹; and, in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this sub-section, be deemed to include the Court of Wards.

12. The Court of Wards may appoint guardians for the care of the persons of Government wards whose persons are for the time being under its superintendence, and may control and remove guardians whom it has appointed.

Power for Court of Wards to appoint guardians of certain Government wards. General powers of Court of Wards.

13. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and of the rules made under this Regulation, the Court of Wards—

(a) may, of itself or through the manager (if any) appointed by it under this Regulation, do all such things requisite for the proper care and management of any property of which it assumes the superintendence under this Regulation as the owner of the property, if not disqualified, might do for its care and management; and

(b) may, of itself or through the guardian (if any) appointed by it under this Regulation, do in respect of the person of any Government ward, whose person is for the time being under its superintendence, all such things as may lawfully be done by a guardian.

14. The Court of Wards may pass such orders as to it seem fit in respect of custody and residence of any Government ward whose person is for the time being under its superintendence and, when he is a minor, in respect of his education.

Custody, education and residence of certain Government wards.

15. The Court of Wards may, from time to time, determine what sums shall be allowed in respect of the expenses of any Government ward and of his family and dependents.

Allowance for Government ward and his family.

16. The Court of Wards or the manager (if any) appointed by it under this Regulation shall manage the property of every Government ward under its superintendence or under his management diligently and faithfully for the benefit of the Government ward, and shall in every respect act to the best of its or his judgment for the Government ward's interest as if the property were its or his own.

Duties of Court of Wards or manager.

17. (1) Subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation and to the restrictions specified in this section, the Court of Wards may do all such acts as it may judge to be best for the benefit of the

Power of Court of Wards as to property

¹ For Act XLV of 1860, see the revised edition, as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

(Secs. 18-21.)

of Govern-
ment wards.

property of any Government ward under its superintendence and for the advantage of the ward.

(2) The restrictions referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely :—

(a) without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the Court of Wards shall not let the property of the ward or any part thereof for a longer term than five years, or sell, mortgage, charge or exchange the property or any part thereof ; and

(b) without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner and of the Governor General in Council, the Court of Wards shall not borrow any money whatever where the debts due from the ward, or the sums secured by incumbrances on his property, or such debts and sums combined, exceed ten thousand rupees, or borrow any sum exceeding five thousand rupees in any other case.

18. In every suit brought by or against a Government ward the manager of the ward's property or, if there is no manager, the Court of Wards shall be named as next friend or guardian for the suit, as the case may be.

19. If, in any suit brought by or against a Government ward, any Civil Court decrees any costs against the ward's next friend or guardian for the suit, the Court of Wards shall pay the costs so far as the ward's property for the time being in its hands may be sufficient for the payment thereof.

20. Every process which may be issued out of any Civil Court against any Government ward shall be served on the ward's next friend or guardian for the suit.

21. No suit shall be brought on behalf of any Government ward unless it is authorized by some order of the Court of Wards :

Provided as follows :—

(a) a manager may authorize a plaint to be filed in order to prevent a suit from being barred by the law of limitation, but the suit shall not afterwards be proceeded with except under the sanction of the Court of Wards ;

(b) a suit for arrears of rent may be brought on behalf of a Government ward if authorized by an order of the manager of the property on which the rent is due.

Manager or
Court of
Wards to be
next friend
or guardian
in suits by
or against
Government
wards.

Payment of
costs.

Processes
against
Government
wards to be
served on
next friend
or guardian.
Authority of
Court of
Wards re-
quired in
case of suits
brought on
behalf of
Government
wards.

(Secs. 22-27.)

22. (1) A Government ward shall be incompetent to transfer or create any charge on, or interest in, his property or any part thereof, or to enter into any contract which may involve him in pecuniary liability

Disabilities
of a Govern-
ment ward.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the capacity of a Government ward to enter into a contract of marriage:

Provided that he shall not incur, in connection therewith, any pecuniary liability except such as having regard to the personal law to which he is subject and to his rank and circumstances, the Court of Wards may, in writing, declare to be reasonable.

23. Whenever, on the death of any Government ward, the succession to his property or any part thereof is disputed, the Court of Wards may either make over the property or part thereof to any person claiming the same, or retain the superintendence thereof until one of the claimants has established his claim in a competent Civil Court.

Procedure
when succe-
sion to Govern-
ment
ward's prop-
erty is
disputed.

24. (1) The Court of Wards may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, at any time withdraw its superintendence from the person or property, or both, of a Government ward, and shall withdraw its superintendence as soon as—

Withdrawal
of superin-
tendence of
Court of
Wards.

(a) in the case of a person disqualified under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 7, he attains his majority;

(b) in the case of a person disqualified under clause (b) of that sub-section, he ceases to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, and

(c) in the case of a person disqualified under sub clause (i) of clause (c) of that sub-section, his physical defect or infirmity is removed or ceases.

(2) When any question arises whether the superintendence of the Court of Wards should be withdrawn from any person or property, or both, under clause (a), or from any property under clause (c), of this section, the decision of the Chief Commissioner thereon shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Civil Court.

25. An appeal shall lie from every order of the Court of Wards under this Regulation to the Chief Commissioner.

Appeals.

26. All orders or proceedings of the Court of Wards under this Regulation shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Chief Commissioner; and the Chief Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, revise, modify or reverse any such order or proceeding whether an appeal is presented against the order or proceeding or not.

Control of
Chief Com-
missioner.

27. The exercise of any discretion conferred on the Court of Wards or the

Exercise of

discretion
not to be
questioned in
Civil Court.

Power for
Chief Com-
missioner to
make rules.

Chief Commissioner by this Regulation shall not be called in question in any Civil Court.

28. (1) The Chief Commissioner may make¹ rules consistent with this Regulation to—

- (a) prescribe the matters to which regard is to be had in appointing or removing guardians and managers and in fixing their remuneration;
- (b) regulate the amount of security to be given by managers;
- (c) limit the functions which the Court of Wards may delegate to any manager;
- (d) prescribe the mode in which functions delegated to managers are to be notified for the information of persons concerned;
- (e) prescribe the cases in which proposals or arrangements connected with the administration of the properties of Government wards are to be reported for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner;
- (f) prescribe the accounts and other returns which are to be rendered by managers to the Court of Wards and by the Court of Wards to the Chief Commissioner, and the time and form at and in which those accounts and returns are to be rendered;
- (g) regulate the custody of securities and title-deeds belonging to the estate or relating to the property of a Government ward;
- (h) regulate the procedure in inquiries by the Court of Wards and in appeals from orders of the Court of Wards under this Regulation;
- (i) confer upon the Court of Wards for the purposes of this Regulation any of the powers which may be exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits; and,
- (j) generally, prescribe the manner in which the powers and duties of the Court of Wards under this Regulation are to be exercised and performed.

(2) A rule under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall not take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(3) A rule under any other clause of that sub-section shall take effect on its being so published without such sanction.

¹ For rules, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 341, and Gazette of India, 1898, Pt. II, p. 238.

REGULATION No. IX of 1890.

A Regulation to amend the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th October, 1890, and published in the Gazette of India, 1890, Part I, p 743)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. To section 26 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877, the following shall be added, namely :

[Printed, *supra*, p. 170.]

Preamble.
Addition to section 26, Regulation I of 1877

REGULATION No. I of 1892.

A Regulation for affording the aid of Government in the preservation of Woodlands and Grazing-grounds, not being State Forests, in Ajmere and Merwara.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th March, 1892, and published in the Gazette of India, 1892, Part I, p. 142.)

WHEREAS it is desirable in certain cases to provide for the preservation of woodland and waste and grazing land, belonging or assigned to, or allotted for the use of, village and other proprietors in Ajmere and Merwara; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere and Merwara Private Forests Preservation Regulation, 1892.

(2) It applies to Ajmere and Merwara, and shall come into force on the first day of April, 1892.

Preamble.

Title, extent and commencement.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

2 In this Regulation and in the rules made thereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

“tree” includes palms, lambocs, stumps and brushwood :

“estate-common” means all waste, village-forest, grazing-ground or other similar land being the property of any village-owner or estate-holder, or included as part of any village or estate at the last land-revenue settlement,

Definitions.

(Chap. II.—Protection of Estate-commons. Secs. 3-5.)

or assigned or permanently allotted to any village or estate by whatever name it may be locally known or described. Every estate-common so owned, assigned or included or allotted is said to "belong" to such estate or village; and every person entitled to the beneficial use or enjoyment of such land in any village or estate is called a "commoner":

a "majority of commoners" means in the case of proprietors who pay land-revenue, or who would pay land-revenue but for an assignment of the same, such number as together pay (or would pay) three-fifths of the total assessment on the estate or village; and, in the case of tenants under an immediate proprietor other than the Government, it means such number as together hold more than half the total area of cultivated land.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION OF ESTATE-COMMONS.

Power to
apply Regu-
lation VI
of 1874
to estate-
commons.

3. The Local Government, on the application, through the Collector, of the sole proprietor or a majority of the commoners of any estate-common, may, by notification in the local official Gazette,¹ apply thereto or to any portion thereof all or any of the provisions of the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874,² for the protection of State forests; and may at any time cancel any such notification.

Nomination
or election
of Forest-
officer.

4. The sole proprietor or a majority of the commoners of an estate-common or portion of an estate-common under such protection as aforesaid may nominate or elect, subject to the approval of the Collector, any person to be the Forest-officer in charge thereof, and such officer may be invested by the Local Government with all or any of the powers of a Forest-officer under the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874,² subject to such control as it may think fit.

Power to
make rules.

5. The Local Government may, on the application, through the Collector, of the sole proprietor or a majority of the commoners of any estate-common not under such protection as aforesaid, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules for the preservation of all or any of the trees growing on such estate-common or any part thereof, and may in like manner direct that the breach of any such rule shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to fifty rupees.

¹ For notification applying the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874 (Regulation VI of 1874), to certain private forests for a period of 10 years, *see* Gazette of India, 1894, Pt. II, p. 668.

² *Supra*, p. 158.

REGULATION No. IX OF 1893.

A Regulation * * * * *¹ to
amend certain *¹ Enactments applying to Ajmere and
Merwara.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th August, 1893, and
published in the Gazette of India, 1893, Part I, p. 431.)

* * * * *

*¹ Whereas it is *¹ expedient that certain formal amendments should be made
in the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Regulation ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere * * * Amending Re- Title, extent
gulation, 1893. and com-
mencement.

(2) It extends to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner
of Ajmere and subject to the provisions of the Statute 33 Victoria,² Chapter 3,
section 1 ; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) * * * * *

(2) The enactments specified in the second schedule shall be modified to Enactments
the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof. in schedules
amended.

3. [Savings.] Rep. Act I of 1903.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Repeals)

[Rep. Act I of 1903]

¹ The words "to repeal certain Obsolete enactments and" and the word "other" in the title,
the first paragraph of the Preamble relating to repeals, the word "and" at the beginning of the
2nd paragraph and the word "also" in that paragraph were repealed by the Repealing and Amend-
ing Act, 1903 (I of 1903), s. 4 Bengal Code, Vol. I

² The words "Repealing and" in s. 1 (1) were repealed by the Repealing and Amending
Act, 1903 (I of 1903)

³ Collection of statutes relating to India, F1 1897, Vol. I, p. 451

⁴ Sub-s. (1) of s. 2 relating to the repeal of enactments was repealed by the Repealing and
Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title.	Amendment.
1877	I	¹ Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877.	In section 12, <i>for</i> sections twenty-three and thirty-three <i>read</i> section twenty-three. In section 23, <i>for</i> the proviso, <i>read</i> Provided that references under Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure or under section 11 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, shall be made, not to the Chief Commissioner, but to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.
"	II	² Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877.	In sections 112 and 113, <i>for</i> Rajputana <i>read</i> Official.
1886	V	³ Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.	In section 8, clause (c), <i>for</i> clauses (a) and (b) <i>read</i> clause (a). In sections 37 and 38, <i>for</i> Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes <i>and</i> in section 38 <i>for</i> Government Civil Pension Code, <i>read</i> Civil Service Regulations.
"	VI	⁴ Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886.	In sections 15 and 16, <i>for</i> Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes <i>read</i> Civil Service Regulations.

REGULATION No. III of 1895.

A Regulation to provide for the imposition of a Patwari-rate in Ajmere and Merwara and for the appointment of Patwaris and supervisor Kanungos.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th July, 1895, and published in the Gazette of India on the 13th idem.)

WHEREAS certain cesses for the maintenance of patwaris are collected in the Chief Commissionership of Ajmere and Merwara partly under the orders of the Government of India and partly by voluntary contributions from jagirdars;

¹ *Supra*, p. 165.² *Supra*, p. 178.³ *Supra*, p. 220.⁴ *Supra* p. 268

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the levy of a patwari-rate in lieu of those cesses and for the administration of the fund accruing from that rate;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Patwari Regulation, 1895. Title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the estates described in the schedule; and

(3) It shall come into force on such¹ day as the Chief Commissioner may by notification in the Gazette of India appoint.

2. A fund, to be called the patwari-fund, to provide for the pay of patwaris and supervisor kanungos, and to defray the cost of stationery required by them and such other expenses as may, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, be properly debitable to the fund, shall be formed, and to its credit shall be placed, among other sums, the proceeds of the rate leviable under the next following section. Patwari-fund.

3. (1) Every estate described in the schedule shall be subject to the payment of a rate, to be called the² patwari-rate, of such amount as the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time, prescribe, not exceeding four annas for every five rupees of its annual value. Patwari-rate.

(2) "Annual value" in sub-section (1) means—

(a) in the case of a khalsa estate, double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate;

(b) in the case of an istimrari estate or a minor istimrari estate, double the land-revenue which would have been assessable on the estate if the land-revenue thereof had not been in part released; and

(c) in the case of a jagir estate, double the land-revenue which would have been assessable on the estate if the land-revenue thereof had not been wholly released.

(3) The cess levied on any estate as patwari-cess at the commencement of this Regulation shall be deemed to have been a patwari-rate duly imposed under this section, and the Patwari-fund in existence at such commencement shall be deemed to have been created under this Regulation.

(4) The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and the consent of the istimrardar, at any time

¹ The Regulation was brought into force on the 1st June, 1893, see Gazette of India, 1893, Part II, p. 462.

² For notification prescribing the amount of the patwari-rate, see Gazette of India, 1903, Part II, p. 742.

(Secs. 4-6.)

direct the imposition of a patwari-rate on, or the revision of such rate for any istimrari estate in any local area, and may, with such consent, but without such sanction, prescribe the instalments and times by and at which any such rate shall be payable.

(5) A patwari-rate may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due in respect of the estate subject thereto.

(6) When this Regulation has been extended by the Chief Commissioner to any istimrari estate with the consent of the istimrardar, such consent shall not be revocable by the istimrardar or any of his successors without the previous permission of the Chief Commissioner.

4. (1) The estates described in the schedule shall be divided into circles, and to each circle a patwari shall be appointed.

(2) The circles aforesaid shall be grouped into divisions, and to each division a supervisor kanungo shall be appointed.

(3) The Chief Commissioner may alter the boundaries of such circles and divisions.

(4) All patwaris and supervisor kanungos holding office at the commencement of this Regulation shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Regulation.

5. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, make rules to regulate—

- (a) the appointment and dismissal of patwaris and supervisor kanungos ;
- (b) the examination of candidates for the office of patwari or supervisor kanungo, and the qualifications which they must possess ;
- (c) the duties of patwaris and supervisor kanungos and the upkeep and submission of annual or other returns ;
- (d) the pay of patwaris and supervisor kanungos, and the amount which may be expended in their behalf on stationery and for such other purposes as may, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, be properly debitable to the patwari-fund ; and
- (e) generally, the measures for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

6. Sections 68 and 70 and the second paragraph of section 69, of the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, are hereby repealed.

¹ *Supra*, p. 178.

Patwaris' circles and supervisor kanungos' divisions.

Power to make rules.

Repeal.

II

SCHEDULE.

ESTATES IN THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF AJMERE AND MERWARA TO WHICH THIS REGULATION EXTENDS.

[See sections 1 (2), 3 (1) and 4 (1).]

- (1) Khasa or revenue-paying estates ;
- (2) any istimrari estate to which this Regulation may be extended by the Chief Commissioner with the consent of the istimrardar ;
- (3) the estates (Rajosi, Karel, Karekhri, Ajaisir, Nausar and Kotri) paying a quit-rent and known as the minor istimrari estates ; and
- (4) jagir or revenue-free estates

REGULATION No. IV of 1895.

A Regulation to make better provision for sanitation in villages in Ajmere and Merwara.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th August, 1895, and published in the Gazette of India on the 31st idem.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for sanitation in villages in Ajmere and Merwara ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Village Sanitation Regulation, 1895. Title, e
and con
mencem

(2) It extends to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere to which the provisions of the Statute 33 Victoria,¹ Chapter 3, section 1, have been declared applicable ; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject Definition or context,—

(1) "village" means an inhabited site, but does not include a municipality or cantonment ; and

(2) "well" means a well the water of which is habitually used for drinking purposes by all or some of the inhabitants of a village.

3. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make ² rules to— Power to
make ru
regardin
conserva
etc.

(a) regulate the conservancy of villages ;

¹ Collection of statutes relating to India, Ed. 1892, Vol. 1, p. 451.

² For rules for the improvement of sanitation in villages, see Ajmer Rules and Orders, Vol. II, p. 248.

(b) provide for the protection and periodical examination of wells and the water-supply in villages ;

(c) define and prohibit public nuisances in villages ; and

(d) improve the sanitation of villages in other similar respects.

(2) The power to make rules under this Regulation is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication, and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the official Gazette and in such other manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

4. (1) In making any rule under this Regulation the Chief Commissioner may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(2) All fines recovered under this Regulation shall be applied as the Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, direct.

Penalty for
breach of
rules.

APPENDIX.

ENACTMENTS DECLARED IN FORCE IN, OR EXTENDED TO, AJMER -MERWARA BY NOTIFICATION UNDER THE SCHEDULED DISTRICTS ACT, 1874.¹

[The Chief Commissionership of Ajmere and Merwara is a Scheduled District—see the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874,¹ First Schedule, Part IX—and the Act was brought into force by Notification No. 169J., dated the 19th October, 1877 (published in the Gazette of India, 1877, Part I, page 605), which runs as follows :—"In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of Act XIV of 1874¹ (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Scheduled District of Ajmere and Merwara."]

Year.	No.	Subject.	Whether declared in force or extended.	Notification.
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council.</i>				
1850	XII :	Public Accountants.	Extended	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The 21st June, 1878.</i></p> <p><i>No. 73-J.</i>—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend the Acts mentioned in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed to the Scheduled District of Ajmere and Merwara :—</p> <p>(Here follows the Schedule referred to, which contains, among other Acts, Act XII of 1850.)</p> <p>[See Gazette of India, 1878, Pt. I, p. 350; Rajputana Official Gazette, 1878, p. 144.]</p>

¹ General Acts, Vol. II.
² General Acts, Vol. I.

Year.	No.	Subject.	Whether declared in force or extended.	Notification.
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.</i>				
1850	XVIII ¹	Protection of Judicial Officers.	Extended . .	[See Notification No. 73-J., dated 21st June, 1878, <i>supra</i> , p. 297.]
„	XXXIV ¹	State Prisoners .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
1858	III ¹	Ditto .	Ditto . .	<i>The 9th February, 1887.</i> No. 132-J.—In continuation of Notification No. 73-J., dated the 21st June, 1878, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend Act III of 1858 (<i>an Act to amend the law relating to the arrest and detention of State Prisoners</i>) to the Scheduled District of Ajmere and Merwara. [See Gazette of India, 1887, Pt. II, p. 78.]
„	XXXV ¹	Lunacy, Mufassal Courts.	Ditto . .	[See Notification No. 73-J., dated 21st June, 1878, <i>supra</i> , p. 297.]
„	XXXVI ¹	Lunatic Asylums	Ditto . .	Ditto.
„	XL ²	Minors . .	Ditto . .	No. 5 I.-J., dated the 7th January, 1881. [Gazette of India, 1881, Pt. I, p. 11.]
1860	XXI ¹	Registration of Societies.	Ditto . .	[See Notification No. 73-J., dated 21st June, 1878, <i>supra</i> , p. 297.]

¹ General Acts, Vol. I.² Act XL of 1858 was repealed by the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890), General Acts, Vol. V.

Year	No	Subject	Whether declared in force or extended.	Notification
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.</i>				
1860	XXVII ^a	Collection of Debts on Succession.	Extended.	<i>The 19th October, 1877.</i> No. 171-J.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend the undermentioned Acts to the Scheduled District of Ajmere and Merwara.
			
1863	XX ²	Religious Endowments	Ditto.	[See Gazette of India 1877, Pt. I, p 605; Rajputana Official Gazette, 1877, p 237.]
1865	III ^a	Common Carriers	Ditto.	[See Notification No. 171-J., dated 19th October, 1877, <i>supra</i> .] Ditto.
"	XI ³	Muzassal Small Cause Courts (except the sections repealed by Act X of 1877)	Ditto.	Ditto.
"	XXI ³	Intestate Succession, Parsis.	Declared in force	<i>The 21st June, 1878.</i> No. 72 J.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the undermentioned Acts are in force in the Scheduled District of Ajmere and Merwara:— No. XXI of 1865 (Parsi Intestate Succession Act) No. XXIII of 1870 (Coinage). [See Gazette of India, 1878, Pt. I, p 340; Rajputana Official Gazette, 1878, p 144.]

¹ Act XXVII of 1490 was repealed by the Ecclesiastical Constitution Act, 1940 (VII of 1942). *Opera et Acta*, Vol. V.

* General Acts, Vol 1

¹ Act X of 1913 was repealed by the Succession (Amendment) Act, 1930 (VII of 1930), *Genl. Acts*, Vol. V.

Year.	No.	Subject.	Whether declared in force or extended.	Notification.
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.</i>				
1866	X ¹	Companies	Extended . .	[See Notification No. 73-J., dated 21st June, 1878, <i>supra</i> p. 297.]
1869	XV ²	Prisoners' Testimony.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
1870	XXIII ³	Coinage . .	Declared in force	[See Notification No. 72-J., dated 21st June, 1878, <i>supra</i> , p. 299.]
1871	XXVII ⁴	Criminal Tribes .	Extended . .	[See Notification No. 171-J., dated 19th October, 1877, <i>supra</i> , p. 299]
1873	XV ⁵	Municipalities .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
1875	XV ⁶	Village Watchmen.	Ditto (with the necessary verbal alteration for application to Ajmer-Merwara instead of to the Punjab).	Ditto.
1877	I ⁷	Specific Relief .	Extended . .	<i>The 13th October, 1897.</i> No. 7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the following enactments to the Scheduled District of Ajmere-Merwara:— The Specific Relief Act, 1877 (I of 1877). The Indian Easements Act, 1882 (V of 1882). [See Gazette of India, 1897, Pt. II, p. 1415.]
„	X ⁸	Code of Civil Procedure (except sections 1 and 3).	Ditto . .	Ditto.

¹ Act X of 1866 was repealed by the Indian Companies Act, 1892 (VI of 1892), General Acts, Vol. IV.

² Act XV of 1869 was repealed by the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), General Acts, Vol. VII.

³ General Acts, Vol. II.

⁴ *Supra*, p. 53.

⁵ Act XV of 1873 is repealed in Ajmere-Merwara by the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1896 (V of 1896), s. 17, *supra*, p. 220.

⁶ *Supra*, p. 63.

⁷ General Acts, Vol. III.

⁸ Act X of 1877 was repealed by Act XIV of 1882. For Act XIV of 1882, see the revised edition as modified up to 1st December, 1899.

Year.	No.	Subject.	Whether declared in force or extended.
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Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and dates in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a series of handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script and are organized into a list format. Each entry consists of a number followed by a description of an event or action. The notes are written in a clear, legible hand, and the list is organized into a single column.

3. The third part of the document is a series of handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script and are organized into a list format. Each entry consists of a number followed by a description of an event or action. The notes are written in a clear, legible hand, and the list is organized into a single column.

4. The fourth part of the document is a series of handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script and are organized into a list format. Each entry consists of a number followed by a description of an event or action. The notes are written in a clear, legible hand, and the list is organized into a single column.

5. The fifth part of the document is a series of handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script and are organized into a list format. Each entry consists of a number followed by a description of an event or action. The notes are written in a clear, legible hand, and the list is organized into a single column.

Year	No.	Subject.	Whether declared in force or extended.	Notification.
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.</i>				
1887	XVII	Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1883 to 40, 41 to 45 and 98).	Extended .	<p><i>The 16th July, 1895.</i> <i>No. 501—552 III.</i>—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara is pleased with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to extend to the Chief Commissionership of Ajmere and Merwara, under sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the provisions of sections 31 to 40 (both inclusive), and sections 41 to 45 (both inclusive) and section 98 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, subject to the modifications appearing in and in relation to these sections as set forth in the schedule to this notification.</p> <p>(Here follows the schedule which is reproduced above in Part II, p. 116.)</p> <p>[See Gazette of India, 1895, Pt. II, p. 917.]</p>
1888	VII	Amending Code of Civil Procedure (except ss. 65 and 66).	Ditto .	<p><i>The 22nd April, 1889.</i> <i>No. 453-7-I.</i>—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend the undermentioned enactments to the Scheduled District of Ajmere-Merwara:—</p> <p>(1) The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, VII of 1888, except sections 65 and 66, which are already in force in that district; and</p> <p>(2) Sections 1 and 3 of Act X of 1888 (amending the Code of Civil Procedure).</p> <p>[See Gazette of India, 1889, Pt. II, p. 220.]</p>

Year.	No	Subject.	Whether declared in force or extended.	Notification
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Acts of the Governor General in Council—concll.

1838	X ¹	Amending Code of Civil Procedure (ss 1 and 3)	Extended.	[See Notification No. 453-7-4, dated the 22nd April, 1889, <i>supra</i> , p. 302.]
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¹ General Acts, Vol. V.

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